



CITY OF DUNDEE

*Report of the  
Medical Officer of Health*

FOR THE YEAR ENDING  
DECEMBER 1962

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Administrative Assistant (lay)  
Superintendent of Health Visitors  
Superintendent of Day Nurseries  
Superintendent of Domestic Help Service  
Superintendent of Midwives  
Audiometrician  
Senior Chiropodist  
Welfare Officer

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## Summary of Vital Statistics for 1962 as compared with 1961

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	1961	1962
Population .....	182,854	183,560
Number of Deaths (corrected) .....	2,153	2,260
Death-rate per 1,000 population .....	11.8	12.3
Deaths of Infants under 1 year .....	89	105
Infantile Death-rate per 1,000 births .....	24	28
Marriage-rate per 1,000 population .....	8.0	8.0
Number of Births Registered (corrected) .....	3,681	3,745
Birth-rate per 1,000 population .....	20.1	20.4
Illegitimate Birth-rate per 100 births .....	6.7	6.6
Still-births per 1,000 births (including still-births) .....	21	18
Number of Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis .....	11	6
Number of Deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis .....	14	7
Death-rate per 1,000 population from Pulmonary Tuberculosis ....	0.06	0.03
Death-rate from all forms of Tuberculosis .....	0.08	0.04
Death-rate from Principal Epidemic Diseases .....	0.05	0.03
Deaths from Diphtheria .....	—	—
Maternal Mortality per 1,000 births ....	.27	.79
Neo-Natal Mortality .....	16	21
Number of Deaths from Malignant Diseases ....	444	493
Death-rate from Malignant Diseases .....	2.4	2.7



# Annual Report, 1962

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The Lord Provost, Magistrates and

Town Councillors of the City of Dundee,

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

The year 1962, was a busy one for the Health and Welfare Department with over 3,000 people being specially vaccinated against smallpox at the beginning of the year following outbreaks of smallpox in parts of England and Wales and a serious outbreak of poliomyelitis in the City between 25th May and 5th July. The outbreak of poliomyelitis, in particular, seriously affected the routine work of the Department and this is reflected in some measure in the results achieved by the various Sections.

**Vital Statistics :** It will be seen from the statistics shown opposite that the health of the City has been maintained at a reasonably satisfactory level. Deaths from tuberculosis have reached a new low and the number of still births has fallen to 18 per 1,000 births. The rise in the illegitimate birth rate has stopped although this year's figure is still above the average for Scotland.

**Population :** The population of the city as estimated by the Registrar General at the middle of 1962 was 183,560 an increase of 706 over the previous year. The natural increase of population—the increase of births over deaths—is 1,485.

**Deaths :** The number of deaths corrected for transfers during 1962 was 2,260 compared with 2,153 in 1961. The respective rates per 1,000 population were 12.3 and 11.8.

The figures for Aberdeen, Edinburgh and Glasgow are 11.6, 12.8 and 12.6 respectively, while the death rate for Scotland as a whole is 12.2 and for large burghs 11.7.

The average age at death during 1962 was 65.9 years compared with 67.8 years in 1961, and the proportional mortality ratio, which is the number of deaths at the age of 50 years and over, expressed as a percentage of the total number of deaths in the population, was 88.8 per cent. In 1961 this figure was 86.2 per cent.

Deaths from respiratory conditions and influenza rose slightly from 202 in 1961 to 216. Bronchitis and pneumonia deaths continue to increase and accounted for fifteen more deaths than in the previous year. Influenza deaths amounted to six which is four less than in 1961.

Infectious diseases, excluding tuberculosis and influenza, were low, one death from poliomyelitis being recorded in the 35/45 age group during the summer poliomyelitis outbreak.

Deaths from diseases of the heart and circulation numbered 807 in 1962 compared with 774 in 1961 and this group continues to be the principal cause of all deaths.

Cancer deaths have increased from 444 in 1961 to 493 this year. Of these (105 males and 28 females) were due to cancer of the lung, a considerable increase from the 98 (81 males and 17 females) during 1961.

The number of deaths from unnatural causes continue to remain at a rather high level—accidents in the home 67 (65), motor vehicle accidents 18 (15) and suicides 16 (23). The 1961 figures are shown in brackets.

**Stillbirths:** There were 70 stillbirths (corrected for transfers) compared with 78 in 1961. The respective rates are 18 and 21 per 1,000 of all births (live and still).

Full information regarding the causes of these pre-natal deaths is contained in the Report on the Maternity and Child Welfare Section.

**Maternal deaths:** During 1962 there were 3 maternal deaths giving a maternal mortality rate of 0.79. In 1961 there was one maternal death.

**Births:** There were 3,745 births (corrected for transfers) compared with 3,681 in 1961. The 1962 birth rate per 1,000 population was 20.4 compared with 20.1 in 1961.

**Illegitimate Births:** In 1962 there were 248 illegitimate births representing a rate of 6.6 per 100 births. Although showing a very slight decrease from the 1961 figure of 6.7 per 100 births, this year's figure is nevertheless in excess of the rate for the Scottish cities which is 6.1 per 100 births, and for the whole of Scotland which is 4.8 per 100 births.

**Smallpox Vaccinations:** The number of primary vaccinations during 1962 increased from 1,860 in 1961 to 4,502. 849 children under the age of one year were vaccinated compared with 830 last year. In addition 3,521 persons were revaccinated compared with 820 in 1961. 65 persons who had primary vaccinations and 442 persons who had secondary vaccinations did not return to have their vaccinations examined.

The increase in numbers vaccinated this year was caused by the publicity given to the Smallpox epidemic in England and Wales at the end of 1961 and during January and February 1962. During this period, the staff of the Health and Welfare Department vaccinated over 3,000 persons. Members of the

Department's own staff, medical, nursing, clerical and home helps were vaccinated as a first line of defence against the disease arriving in the City. Vaccination was extended to include the staff of the Chief Sanitary Inspector, Customs and Preventive Officers, River Pilots and Dockers at the Harbour.

A vaccination clinic was opened at the Central Office of the Department for all travellers to and from the areas where smallpox cases had occurred in England and Wales. Hundreds of long distance lorry drivers and other travellers took advantage of the facilities offered.

**Diphtheria, Tetanus and Whooping Cough Immunisation :** During January 1962, Triple Antigen, i.e. Diphtheria, Tetanus and Whooping Cough combined vaccine, replaced the single vaccines in use up to that date.

The number of records received of children who completed the full course of immunisation is listed below:—

Diphtheria	70
Whooping Cough	83
Diphtheria and Whooping Cough	38
Diphtheria and Tetanus	365
Diphtheria, Tetanus and Whooping Cough	2,286

**B.C.G. Vaccination :** Visits were made this year to 21 schools. In addition to the school children, the following figures include nurses, medical students, contacts, newborn babies and others:—

	Tuberculin Tested			Negative Reactors			Vaccinated		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1961	2,625	3,055	5,680	1,561	1,809	3,370	1,627	1,796	3,423
1962	2,196	2,246	4,442	1,355	1,373	2,728	1,381	1,425	2,806

**Venereal Diseases :** The following details of new cases during the year have been supplied by the Medical Officer of the Treatment Centre:—

Syphilis				Gonorrhoea						
		Acquired	Congenital	Total	Genital	Gonococcal Ophthalmia	Total	Ven. Cond. excl. Syph., Gonorr.,	Total Venereal	Non Venereal
1962	.....	3	—	3	126	—	126	294	423	190
1961	.....	3	—	3	194	—	194	388	585	199
1960	.....	10	—	10	211	—	211	311	532	193

Information about the Treatment Centre is usually displayed on notices placed in public lavatories. When requested health visitors assist in following up suspected sources of infection and new suspected cases. In the Port Health work of the Department, special emphasis is paid to the passing of information about treatment facilities to the masters of incoming ships.

**Tuberculosis :** The number of cases confirmed to be suffering from active respiratory tuberculosis was 116 : 80 males and 36 females. Last year's figure was 95: 57 males and 38 females.

The non-respiratory cases confirmed this year numbered 26: 4 males and 22 females. Last year's figure was 25: 5 males and 20 females. The site of disease in this year's non-respiratory cases included 1 meningeal condition, 2 with bones and joint infection, 10 with superficial glands affected, 9 with genito-urinary organs affected, 3 with abdominal conditions and 1 case of miliary tuberculosis.

The number of new cases admitted to hospital for the first time during the year was 177: 121 males and 56 females. This is more than double last year's figure of 71: 42 males and 29 females.

There were 7 deaths—6 males from respiratory tuberculosis and 1 female from non-respiratory tuberculosis.

In the years 1942 and 1952 the number of deaths from all forms of tuberculosis were 162 and 44 respectively. The reduction in deaths over the last twenty years is worthy tribute to the modern techniques and preventive measures which have been perfected in this field.

The number of known cases of respiratory tuberculosis at the end of the year was 2,292 and non-respiratory 213. Details of these in sex and age groups are as follows:—

Form	Sex	Under 1	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 35	35 and under 45	45 and under 55	55 and under 65	65 and over	Total
1. Respiratory	M.	1	17	55	102	261	240	230	205	117	1,228
	F.	0	16	73	125	341	270	130	71	38	1,064
2. Non Respiratory	M.	0	1	13	18	15	11	7	6	0	71
	F.	0	1	12	25	44	29	14	8	9	142

During the year 79 cases of tuberculosis (30 of which were new cases) who were certified by Medical Officers to be in need of extra nourishment, were granted additional milk. For various reasons 52 cases ceased receiving milk in the course of the year. At 31st December, there were 27 persons on the register—a decrease of 22 from the previous year.

### Nursing Equipment :

Bed pans	72	Commodos	48
Urinals	29	Wheel chairs	18
Air rings	43	Bath seats	3
Rubber sheets	37	Bed boards (sets)	13
Bed rests	35	Wire cages	4
Beds	5	Tripod sticks	6
Mattresses	8	Raising aid	1



This total of 322 articles issued on loan shows that the demand continues to increase. The number of articles issued in 1961 was 212 and in 1960 it was 147. It has been necessary not only to increase the stock but to add several new varieties of equipment. One of these is fracture boards for beds. There was a sudden spate of requests for these, but it seems to have subsided. Our stock of commodes was increased this year from 18 to 29 but the demand still keeps ahead of supply. Continued rehousing will not greatly affect the position as half of the commodes issued were for homes with bathrooms.

**Home Nursing :** The Dundee Sick Nursing Society and the Broughty Ferry Nursing Association continued their important work on behalf of the Local Authority. This service does much to alleviate the ailments of persons who require home nursing and is greatly appreciated. The number of new cases reported during the year was less than the previous year—the figures being 2,519 and 2,751 respectively.

A detailed abstract of the work is as follows :—

1. Cases under treatment at 31st December, 1961	.....	.....	.....	.....	628
New cases reported during 1962	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,519
					<u>3,147</u>

Cases removed from the register during year—

(a) Convalescent	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,792
(b) Removed to hospital	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	482
(c) Left District	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
(d) Died	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	182

Total number of cases on register at 31st December, 1962	.....	.....	688
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2. Total number of nursing visits during year	.....	.....	.....	79,210
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3. Details of new cases registered during year 1962:—

(a) **Nature of Treatment Required:**

	Total	0-4	Age Grouping			
			5-15	16-64	65+	
General cases	432	1	1	122	308	
Dressings	451	32	22	210	187	
Blanket baths	83	—	—	7	76	
Enemas	308	12	19	121	156	
Penicillin injections	711	34	39	521	117	
Insulin injections	36	—	1	9	26	
Other injections	378	—	1	154	223	
Other treatment	120	14	6	47	53	
	<u>2,519</u>	<u>93</u>	<u>89</u>	<u>1,191</u>	<u>1,146</u>	

## (b) Main Conditions and Age Grouping of New Cases:

	Total	0-4	5-15	16-64	65+
1. Tuberculosis .....	19	—	—	16	3
2. Other Infectious Diseases	14	—	4	8	2
3. Malignant and lymphatic neoplasm .....	193	—	—	98	95
4. Asthma .....	10	—	—	9	1
5. Diabetes Mellitus .....	36	—	1	9	26
6. Vascular diseases .....	173	—	—	56	117
7. Mental and nervous diseases .....	27	—	—	14	13
8. Diseases of heart and arteries .....	245	—	—	56	189
9. Diseases of the veins .....	88	—	1	33	54
10. Upper respiratory diseases	304	19	15	214	56
11. Other respiratory diseases	144	4	2	79	59
12. Constipation .....	283	14	16	109	144
13. Other diseases of digestive system .....	64	5	6	31	22
14. Diseases of urinary system and male genital organs .....	49	3	1	18	27
15. Diseases of breast and female genital organs .....	110	1	—	81	28
16. Diseases of skin and subcutaneous tissues .....	327	19	19	210	79
17. Diseases of bones, joints and muscles .....	75	—	1	32	42
18. Injuries .....	119	11	12	46	50
19. Senility .....	79	—	—	—	79
20. Other conditions .....	160	18	14	69	59
Totals .....	2,519	94	92	1,188	1,145

## 4. Nursing requisites issued during year:—

36 Mackintoshes	26 Urinals	11 Commodes	4 Fracture
34 Air Rings	20 Wheelchairs	5 Feeding Cups	Boards
9 Back Rests	13 Cages	4 Cushions	1 Tube and
42 Bed Pans	13 Cradles	1 Bed Table	Funnel

## 5. Staffing:—

	Average
Superintendent	1
Nurses (whole-time)	22
Nurses (part-time)	8



HAWKHILL CLINIC

Photograph by Norman Brown &amp; Co.

**Domiciliary Midwifery :** Compared with 1961, the number of births occurring to Dundee women within the City during 1962 rose by 24 to a total of 3,789 and of these 450 (11.9%) were domiciliary confinements. Difficulties were experienced during the year in recruiting domiciliary midwives and in order to improve the position it was decided to provide furnished housing accommodaton in one of the two flats to be formed in the house at Mains Loan formerly occupied by the Superintendent of the Rowans. It was also agreed to apply for car allowances for midwives and on going to press I am pleased to state that the Establishment Committee have acceded to our request.

**Clinic Premises :** The **new purpose-built clinic** at the junction of Hawkhill and Peddie Street was opened by the Lady Provost Mrs McManus., on 23rd April. This clinic is a continuation of the Department's policy of decentralisation and accommodates four health visitors, a dental officer and dental attendant. The plans for **another smaller clinic in the Derby Street C.D.A.** have been approved and now await the redevelopment of the area by the private architects entrusted with the task. Plans and costs for structural alterations to **Nelson Street Clinic** were approved during the year as well as the replacement of all obsolete furnishings.

**Welfare Foods :** At the beginning of the year it was decided to change the welfare foods distribution days at six centres to co-incide with the Child Welfare Clinics in an effort to encourage the sales of welfare foods. Although this proposal pleased the majority of mothers uplifting welfare foods, it has done nothing to halt the continuing decline in issues which the following figures show:—

	National Dried Milk	Orange Juice	Cod Liver Oil	Vitamins
1957	107,686 (100%)	144,901 (100%)	26,384 (100%)	7,296 (100%)
1958	88,523 ( 82%)	90,298 ( 62%)	16,395 ( 62%)	6,977 ( 96%)
1959	77,537 ( 72%)	88,009 ( 61%)	16,180 ( 62%)	7,588 (104%)
1960	66,890 ( 62%)	84,154 ( 58%)	15,432 ( 58%)	7,437 (102%)
1961	50,730 ( 47%)	53,264 ( 37%)	10,924 ( 41%)	5,096 ( 70%)
1962	40,045 ( 34%)	31,049 ( 21%)	4,688 ( 18%)	2,568 ( 35%)

**Infectious Diseases :** During the year the total number of cases of infectious disease notified to this Department and accepted as such was 2,435 (1,251 males and 1,184 females) a decrease of 537 from 1961's figure of 2,972.

**Poliomyelitis :** An outbreak in the early summer caught the headlines in the local and national newspapers. The epidemic involved 40 cases; 27 were paralytic and 13 were non-paralytic. 31 of the cases were under 5 years of age, 6 under 10 years and the remaining three consisted of a girl of 10 years, a youth of 19 and a man of 37 years. There was one death.

Mass vaccination with oral vaccine for the whole of the City's population was instituted and ten days later the outbreak stopped dramatically.



The incidence of poliomyelitis in the City has been quite low for the past two years. Since vaccination with Salk vaccine started in 1956 the number of cases were as follows, 3 in 1956, 5 in 1957, 20 in 1958, 1 in 1959, none in 1960, and 3 in 1961.

A detailed account of the outbreak is submitted separately. **Dysentery** accounted for 311 cases; 209 were removed to hospital—a notable decrease from the corresponding figures of 907 and 678 in 1961. **Rubella** (German Measles) showed a significant rise in 1962, there being 498 cases compared with 35 in 1961. **Morbili** (Measles) however, decreased from 799 in 1961 to 534 in 1962. **Chicken-Pox:** The incidence of chicken-pox remained about the same level, 366 cases in 1962 and 317 in 1961. **Pneumonia:** There were 470 cases in 1962 only 8 were due to influenza. In 1961 there were 515 cases, 34 of them influenzal. **Whooping Cough** showed a marked decrease: there were only 20 cases notified in 1962, 1961 had 59 notifications and 1960, 343 cases. **Ophthalmia Neonatorum:** The figures for 1962 were 21, a considerable fall from 81 in 1961. **Food Poisoning** cases notified during 1962 were 20 compared with 46 cases in 1961. The twenty cases notified during the year, 9 males and 11 females, were admitted to King's Cross Infectious Diseases Hospital. Their ages ranged from 4 months to 80 years. Organisms responsible for the infection were isolated from only three of the cases. Two were due to *Salmonella* Typhimurium, and from the third case a coagulase positive staphylococcus was isolated. All the family contacts of these cases were investigated, and any who worked in food-handling occupations were excluded from work until it was proved that they were free from infection, and that they were not carriers of the disease. In eleven of the cases the source of the infection was unknown. The other nine cases blamed such articles of food as boiled ham, re-heated rabbit, whelks and iced lollipops. Unfortunately, the suspected food stuffs had all been disposed of before it was possible to submit them for bacteriological examination. Twelve of the cases were sporadic. In one family, two members were affected and in each of two other families three persons became ill. **Paratyphoid B. Fever:** A youth of 15 years employed by a firm of bakers in the City was admitted to King's Cross Hospital on 25th May, 1962, suffering from Paratyphoid B. Fever. Although employed in Dundee he lived in the County outwith the City boundary. The lad had spent a holiday in the Strathmummel district and had drunk unboiled water from several streams in the district when out hiking. The bakery was visited by a Medical Officer and Sanitary Inspector from this Department. All the one hundred and five employecs of the firm were seen and specimens from each of them were submitted for bacteriological investigation. The results were all satisfactory and no other case of paratyphoid fever developed among the bakery's employecs. **Smallpox:** The only other infectious disease which caused us some concern during the year was a case of suspected smallpox. A Pakistani research worker arrived in the City on 11th April by air from Assam to take up work in Queen's College. On arrival at the College he was found to have developed a rash and was immediately sent into hospital. The boarding house where he had spent the

night was visited by a Medical Officer from the Health and Welfare Department. Arrangements were made for the vaccination against smallpox of all the contacts there and his bedding was removed for disinfection. Queen's College was also visited and the personnel of the Biochemistry Laboratory staff were vaccinated. Fortunately, the diagnosis that the patient was suffering from chicken pox came to hand and our fears of having a case of smallpox in our midst were at an end.

Dr Proudfoot was appointed a delegate to a Resuscitation Conference arranged by the British Safety Council and held at Adam House, Edinburgh University on 26th October, 1962. It was interesting to note that more people under 45 years die as a result of accidents each year than from any other single cause. In Scotland, on a yearly average, 14 persons die from electrocution 161 from suffocation, 189 from drowning and 200 from gassing, 564 all told. A great proportion of these deaths could be avoided with proper treatment. The emergency application of mouth to mouth resuscitation could save many a life. Mouth to mouth resuscitation has been shown to be, without doubt, the most efficient of all resuscitation methods. With proper instruction any lay person is capable of undertaking it. It was interesting to be told that mouth to mouth resuscitation was practised by Elisha in the mountains 800 years before Christ (2nd Kings, chapter 4, verse 34).

**Chiropody :** The work of this Section was affected adversely during the year because of difficulties in securing suitable staff and in particular, a Chief Chiropodist. Fortunately, the Housing Committee agreed to provide housing accommodation, on a temporary basis, for a Chief Chiropodist, until such time as the house at 20 Mains Loan had been converted to provide two three-apartment houses for the use of the Department.

During the year the total number of treatments given fell by 3,617 due to resignations and illness, but the number of domiciliary visits increased by 428. It was necessary to hold clinics on two evenings weekly and also on Saturday mornings, and by the end of the year the position had improved due to the appointment of a Chief Chiropodist and a part-time Chiropodist.

464 new cases applied for treatment—323 in respect of corns and callosities, 111 in respect of nail conditions, 24 for conditions of the great toe joints, and 6 for septic conditions.

There were 14,051 revisits—10,045 in respect of corns and callosities, 3,013 for nails, 678 for conditions of the great toe joints, and 315 for septic conditions.

Total treatments were 14,515 of which 1,768 were domiciliary visits.

**Domestic Help Service :** At 31st December, 1962, there were 888 households receiving the services of domestic helps. The months when the staff was stretched to its limits were January to April when over 900 homes were

served each week. Over the year the average number of households receiving help each week was 889, which compares with an average of 918 each week for the previous year.

Of the households receiving assistance at the end of the year 2% were tuberculous cases, 1% were ante-natal and post-natal cases, 1% were confinements, 4% were blind cases, 10% were acute cases and 82% were cases of chronic illness, old age, etc. Of these, 29 applicants (3%) paid full cost, 328 (37%) in accordance with the approved scale of charges, and 531 (60%) received additional supplementation from the National Assistance Board to meet the extra cost. At 31st December, 27 whole-time and 204 part-time home helps were employed by the Department.

The Domestic Help Section provides a domiciliary service which is second to none in the whole of the Public Health and Welfare field, but great care has to be exercised in ensuring that this service does not become an agency for domestics. Too many families are over anxious to transfer to this Service what are rightly their own responsibilities to their parents. Many people also seem to be under the misapprehension that when they reach pensionable age they are entitled to a home help. Conversely, a great many people confined to their own homes without relatives to help them know they would otherwise require residential care without the assistance which they receive from that welcome visitor, the home help, and a great many letters of appreciation are received each year. No praise is too high for this band of women dedicated to helping others. Credit is also due to the Superintendent and her staff, whose responsibility it is to ensure that approximately 230 women are employed in the correct households, at the proper times, every working day, and as economically as possible, all of which is no mean task.

**Health Education :** During the year the Convener of the Department accepted an invitation to become a member of the Executive Committee of the Scottish Council for Health Education.

Following the publication by the Royal College of Physicians of the report on "Smoking and Health" and receipt of D.H.S. Circular 15/1962 relative thereto, certain recommendations for action, to discourage smoking were proposed. These were (1) the Health and Welfare Committee declare itself as opposed in principle to smoking in indoor public places; (2) the Police Committee consider as to the prohibition of smoking in places of public entertainment; (3) the Transport Committee consider the provision of non-smoking compartments in single deck buses; (4) the Lord Provost's Committee consider as to the prohibition of smoking during meetings in Committee Rooms in the City Chambers; (5) the offer of publicity material and the services of the Scottish Council for Health Education be accepted in order to make the conclusions of the report widely known and to bring home to the public the dangers to health of smoking; and (6) the Scottish Home and Health Department be requested to undertake regular national publicity concerning the hazards of smoking as has already been done in respect of diphtheria and



poliomyelitis. These proposals caused many lively debates in the various committees of the Corporation and finally in the Council Chambers where unfortunately proposals 1, 2, 3 and 4 were rejected.

At the end of the year the Department purchased its first new 16 m.m. film projector to support and eventually replace the film strip projector. Many members of staff are showing a willingness to learn to operate the new projector which has become more readily available to clinic staffs and for dental health education in schools, with the acquisition by the Department of a new van.

### Health Visiting :

	1960	1961	1962
Visits to expectant mothers	13,928	12,734	10,968
Visits to Children under 1 year	36,964	33,510	33,794
Visits to Children between 1 - 5 years	37,463	37,880	36,018
Visits to Tuberculosis cases	3,038	4,666	3,415
School home visits	3,483	3,074	2,807
Visits to other cases	13,071	12,815	9,942
	<u>107,947</u>	<u>104,679</u>	<u>96,944</u>

The staff shortage has not improved; four health visitors left the service between January and June; one health visitor joined the staff in December; and three student health visitors were recruited during the year and will go for nine months training in September next year. The number of days lost through sickness this year amounted to 342.

The health visitors' work continues to increase in scope and variety with no comparable increase in the number of trained staff coming into the service. More use will have to be made in certain Sections, such as the School Health Service, of trained nurses who are not health visitors. This has been done to some degree, valuable assistance being given by married nurses mostly on a part-time basis. As the three cities with training schools do not appear to experience to the same degree, the shortage of staff as Dundee, this might be a strong argument for the setting up of a training centre in the City. The lack of such facilities is the source of deep and continuing disquiet to those concerned with the running of the health visiting service.

The poliomyelitis outbreak in June disrupted the health visitors duties considerably, but gave a wonderful opportunity of experiencing the help and friendliness of other sections of the Corporation family. The staff appreciate the facilities given for attending Mental Health lectures at Dundee Royal Mental Hospital, and being given the opportunity of attending various courses etc. During the year, one health visitor attended a post graduate course of four weeks, on the study of chest and heart diseases in hospitals and clinics in Sweden. One health visitor attended the summer school in St. Andrews

organised by the Scottish Council for Health Education and another a refresher course in Edinburgh. The Superintendent attended an international conference for health visitors in Britain. The Superintendent was also invited by the Secretary of State for Scotland to serve as a member of the Scottish Advisory Committee to the Council for the Training of Health Visitors. This should be a very valuable contact for the Department.

As yet no arrangements have been made for health visitors to work in conjunction with a particular general practitioner or group of practitioners. Insofar as the follow-up of hospital discharges is concerned, health visitors do follow-up all maternity and tuberculous cases, in addition to the young and elderly discharged from King's Cross Hospital, which is the infectious diseases Hospital for the City. These discharges from Hospital are reported to the Department routinely. With the exception of the discharges from hospital of severely handicapped people and patients from Mental Hospital, the Department is not notified of routine discharges from General Hospital. The information contained in this paragraph was requested by the Scottish Home and Health Department in S.H.H.D. Circular 133/62.

**Port Health Administration :** During the year, 286 ships arrived at the Port of Dundee from foreign ports. All of these ships were visited by the Port Sanitary Inspector and the results of his inspection are given in a later section of this report. Of the total, 91 ships were visited by the Port Medical Officer on arrival and examination of the crews carried out.

The Port Medical Officer visits routinely all ships coming direct from ports in areas where quarantinable diseases are present and all ships coming direct from Finland or from behind the "Iron Curtain." The latter practice has been instituted because of the relative unreliability of information about quarantinable diseases issued to the World Health Organisation by these countries.

No cases of quarantinable diseases were discovered during the year. During the smallpox outbreak in January, special precautions were taken and all ships coming from Pakistan were visited by the Port Medical Officer, irrespective of the previous ports of call. This was extended to ships from the Rhine and neighbouring ports when cases of smallpox were reported from Switzerland and Germany. Following notification of the outbreak of smallpox in Nowy Port (Poland) in May, extra vigilance was extended to all ships trading with Baltic ports. As a precaution, vaccination against smallpox was offered to all dock workers in January and the response was excellent.

As in previous years, a Polish fishing fleet operated at the mouth of the Tay and trawlers from this fleet were frequent visitors. The Port Medical Officer paid fifteen visits to such trawlers.

I wish to express my thanks to the officials of the Customs and Waterguard and to the Pilots for their help in smooth operation of this branch of the work of the Department.

The Medical Officer of Health attended the annual meeting of the Association of Sea and Air Port Health Authorities of the British Isles, held at Gloucester in June.

**Rehousing on Medical Grounds :** The "Health Group," one of the six rehousing groups through which housing applications are allotted, continued to deal with a large number of cases. 910 "new cases" were considered during 1962, while 522 cases previously submitted were reviewed.

140 families already living in Corporation houses sent in requests for permission to exchange with non-Corporation tenants. Since many of the Corporation tenants occupied their houses by virtue of a Medical Priority it was considered right and proper to have the non-Corporation houses inspected to ensure their suitability for the Corporation tenant desiring exchange. In eighteen cases, the proposal for exchange was not supported on account of the unsuitability of the non-Corporation house for the Corporation tenant concerned.

In addition to the applications for houses and requests for exchange, the Health and Welfare Department interviewed 366 persons who called at the Department to discuss their housing problem and its medical aspects. **More houses needed :** In the consideration of these cases, and conduct of these interviews, a great deal of help was given, but the "Health Group" is conscious of the crying need that more should be done. There is pressing need, for instance, for more four-apartment houses all at ground level for allocation on medical grounds. Many a disabled and incapacitated housewife could begin a new and useful life looking after house and household if suitably situated in such a home.

Only 15% of the houses built annually in the City are available to the Health Priority Group, giving them only some 200 houses to allocate among over seven times that number of cases—cases supported by Medical Certificates.

Outright Priority in rehousing is awarded to applicants whose names are placed on the Special Tuberculosis Housing List. Fortunately, the number awaiting rehousing on the list at the end of 1962 was considerably less than in the earlier part of the decade, 20 in 1962; 100 in 1953 and 159 in 1954.

This happy state of affairs is due not to an increase in the available housing but to the fact that there are fewer cases of active tuberculosis now requiring rehousing.

"Outright Priority" is recommended also for other cases in very urgent need. When it is considered that a degree of priority in rehousing on medical grounds is required "Secondary Medical Priority" is recommended under a pointage scheme. Over 400 persons on this list alone, await rehousing. Many of these urgently require rehousing in ground floor four-apartment houses and in small houses suitable for elderly persons, but, alas, both are in short supply.



**Day Nurseries :** The fall in attendances at the Department's ten Day Nurseries has been halted. The number of attendances this year was 67,982 compared with 67,283 in 1961. The actual attendance figure is 70% of the possible, the empty places resulting mainly from sickness amongst the children and a bigger turnover each year of new cases admitted. The Superintendent of Day Nurseries has accepted an invitation from the Royal College of Nursing to serve on the Scottish Nursery Nurses' Examination Board and on the Examination Committee.

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## STATISTICAL INFORMATION FROM THE 1961 CENSUS AND OTHER SOURCES

As mentioned in last year's Annual Report, the detailed statistical returns from the 1961 Census were awaited and these duly appeared in August 1963, giving much valuable information about the population and its housing, and showing continued progress maintained in the city.

Commenting upon the fact that Dundee is a seaport, manufacturing and market town situated on the north bank of the Firth of Tay, it points out that it maintains its position as the fourth largest city in Scotland having a population of 182,978; that the University College, opened in 1883, has now become Queen's College of the University of St. Andrews; and that the city has extensive jute and linen manufactures, and fruit preserving works, while also engaging in shipbuilding, engineering, shoe making, and the manufacture of confectionery. Numerous light engineering factories, producing a wide range of mechanical electrical and electronic goods and equipment, add to the employment available in the area.

**Population :** The 182,978 persons enumerated in the city at midnight on Sunday, 23rd April, 1961, shows an increase of 5,638 over the number living in the city in 1951. Yet, in the inter censal period the natural increase, the excess of births over deaths, was 11,754. There thus appears to have been lost by emigration from the city some 6,100 persons. In this respect, Dundee shared with the other Scottish cities a potential loss of population.

Within the city itself there was a considerable movement of people, the population transferring from a number of old central and Riverside wards to the peripheral areas. Thus, decreases of considerable magnitude were reported from Hilltown (5769), Dudhope (5300), Riverside (4935), Harbour (4572), Craigie (3576), Blackness (3559), and Balgay (2479), while the wards which materially gained in population were Broughty Ferry (12,728), Lochec (10,279), Linlathen (9067) and Downfield (3637), in all of which considerable house building has been in progress during the past ten years.

**Age and Sex Structure of Population :** In the table below there is set out the number of persons in the broad age groups of the population, and for comparative purposes the 1951 figures have also been given:—

Population 1961			
	Males	Females	Total
0 - 14	24,597	23,342	47,939
15 - 64	53,932	61,245	115,177
65 +	6,949	12,913	19,862
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	85,478	97,500	182,978
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

During the ten year period since the last census, the birth rate has risen from 17.5 per thousand to 20.4, round which latter figure it has remained fairly constant for the past four or five years.

At the same time, there has been an increase in the number of elderly persons in the community over 65 years, who now number 19,862 compared with 18,422 in 1951. If we enumerate in the group "those of pensionable age"—males aged 65 years and over and females 60 years and over—then there has been a considerable increase in this section of the population from 23,286 (1951) to 25,496 (1961), and the greater part of this increase (1590 of the 2210) is attributable to females in the 60-80 age group. In 1951 the percentage of males aged 65 and over was 8.4. In 1961 this had fallen to 8.1, but in the comparable time females aged 60 and over have risen from 17.1% to 19% of the total population. Persons of pensionable age thus constitute 13.9% of the total population.

In previous census returns comment has been made of the high proportion of females in relation to males. In 1931 this figure was as high as 122 females for 100 males. In 1951 it had fallen to 118.6 and in 1961 it has fallen still further to 114.1. The trend is, therefore, towards the average Scottish figure of 108.5. A similar slight fall has been noted in other Scottish cities. Examination of the census figures shows that although the number of females in the city has risen slightly, the number of males has risen more rapidly. The following table shows the numbers in the specific age groups:—

Population — Age : Sex Distribution						
	1961			1951		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
0 - 4	8,793	8,245	17,038	8,564	8,201	16,765
5 - 14	15,864	15,097	30,901	13,334	12,794	26,128
15 - 24	11,590	12,548	24,138	11,434	13,589	25,023
25 - 34	11,454	12,009	23,463	11,861	13,032	24,893
35 - 44	11,057	12,024	23,081	11,696	13,561	25,257
45 - 54	11,091	12,896	23,987	10,351	13,083	23,434
55 - 64	8,740	11,768	20,508	7,056	10,358	17,414
65 +	6,949	12,913	19,862	6,839	11,583	18,422
				Not Stated	3	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>			
	85,478	97,500	182,978	81,138	96,202	177,340
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>



**Occupation :** As previously stated, the city's population is largely industrial and is principally engaged in the manufacturing industries. Through the courtesy of the Manager of the local branch of the Ministry of Labour, the following figures for mid-1962 have been obtained showing the industrial classifications into which the employed population fall, and for comparative purposes approximately similar figures for 1952, showing an increase of almost 10,000 in the 10 year period.

Of the 93,233 persons in employment 53,943 were males and 39,290 were females. 20,497 are engaged in the textile industry—females (10,789) outnumbering males (9708).

		1962	1952
I.	Agriculture	1,618	1,484
II.	Mining and Quarrying	74	187
III.	Food, Drink, Tob. Manuf. and Confectionery	3,711	4,476
IV.	Chemicals and Allied Industries	423	982
V.	Metal Manufacture	499	16
VI.	Engineering and Electrical Goods	11,815	8,098
VII.	Shipbuilding	1,282	2,420
VIII.	Vehicle Building	106	448
IX.	Metal Goods	566	836
X.	Textiles—		
	Jute	6,598	7,307
	Others	3,110	3,482
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		9,708	10,789
		20,497	20,347
XI.	Leather	239	279
XII.	Clothing and Footwear	755	1,440
XIII.	Bricks, Potter, etc.	307	193
XIV.	Timber, Furniture, etc.	1,026	1,200
XV.	Paper, Printing	3,353	2,967
XVI.	Other Manufacturers	690	585
XVII.	Construction	5,287	4,364
XVIII.	Gas, Electricity and Water	1,286	1,277
XIX.	Transport	5,058	5,389
XX.	Distributive Services	13,605	9,838
XXI.	Insurance, Banking and Finance	1,733	1,274
XXII.	Professions	10,191	7,045
XXIII.	Miscellaneous	5,454	5,730
XXIV.	Public Administration	3,658	2,899
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		93,233	83,774
		<hr/>	<hr/>

**Housing :** The total number of dwellinghouses in the city in 1961 was 62,991 of which 59,962 were occupied compared with 53,541 occupied dwellinghouses enumerated at the 1951 census. Of the 3043 houses in which no one was present, 1368 were reported to be occupied, but the occupying householders were temporarily absent. The remainder, 1675, were vacant.

An analysis of the size of these households shows that there has been a change in the percentage number of smaller dwellinghouses in the city. The table below sets out the percentage number of houses by size in 1961 and the 1951 figures are given for comparative purposes.

1-apartment	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.1	8.4
2-apartment	.....	.....	.....	.....	30.9	40.1
3-apartment	.....	.....	.....	.....	36.3	29.4
4-apartment	.....	.....	.....	.....	18.9	12.9
5-apartment and more	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.7	6.8

The actual number of occupied houses in each category is as follows:—

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7+	Total
1961	2,381	18,529	22,558	11,805	3,368	1,304	1,377	61,322
1951	4,490	21,446	15,723	6,822	2,437	1,177	1,386	53,541

The average number of persons per room has fallen from 1.13 in 1951 to 0.96 in 1961. The overcrowding figures have similarly shown a very marked reduction, thus the proportion of households sharing a dwelling has fallen from 4.5 in 1951 to 0.8 in 1961.

# Size of House and Number of Occupants

No. of Persons	Number of Rooms							Total Households
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1	1,963	5,424	2,325	709	267	114	70	10,908
2	325	6,958	6,234	1,985	744	301	137	16,816
3	88	3,378	5,976	2,253	620	270	120	12,845
4	28	1,617	4,689	2,689	684	253	124	10,232
5	12	433	2,011	1,985	440	149	100	5,224
6	4	118	658	1,077	263	92	46	2,326
7	—	49	252	520	141	42	29	1,065
8	—	23	107	269	73	17	7	511
9	—	9	21	101	39	13	3	193
10 or more	—	1	9	64	26	17	1	122
Absent	174	656	303	121	55	26	19	1,368
Total Households	2,594	18,666	22,585	11,773	3,352	1,294	656	61,611
Total Persons	3,073	39,435	68,385	45,957	12,335	4,577	2,275	178,680

**Household Amenities :** The information from the census also shows that considerable improvement has taken place in the facilities which are available in the individual households. Thus, of the 60,243 private households enumerated in the census, 59% had exclusive use of all four amenities—cold water tap, hot water, fixed bath, and a water closet.

The number of households with the exclusive use of a water closet had risen from 57% in 1951 to 76.1% in 1961. 99.2% of households had exclusive use of a cold water tap compared with 94.6% in 1951. A fixed bath was present in 59% households compared with 38% in 1951.

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## MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

The remaining sections of the Mental Health (Scotland) Act, 1960, came into force during 1962. The transition from the old to the new legislation has been effected without undue difficulty.

**Staff :** The staff of the Mental Health Section remained unchanged throughout the year and consists of one Specialist Health Visitor and one Mental Welfare Officer, with part-time clerical/secretarial assistance. The Section continues to be administered by the Senior Assistant Medical Officer, but additional duties now undertaken by him have had the result that he is able to devote only about one third of his time to the work of the Mental Health Section. This is, in fact, quite inadequate and it is hoped that the situation will be remedied in the coming year by the re-allocation of duties of the medical staff and possibly by an increase in staff.

**In-Service Training :** Throughout the year, the district Health Visitors have continued to attend the course of lecture/demonstrations arranged at Dundee Royal Mental Hospital and described in previous reports. We are grateful for the continued assistance given by Dr J. C. Scott, Senior Registrar, in providing most of the instruction.

Dr R. G. Small, Senior Assistant Medical Officer, attended the course "Introduction to Psychiatry," a three week course arranged by the Glasgow Post-graduate Medical Board, from 5th to 23rd November, 1962.

**Conferences :** Dr Small attended the Annual Conference of the National Association for Mental Health in London on 8th/9th March, 1962.

**Services for Mental Defectives : Ascertainment :** At the end of the year, 741 cases were known to the Department. In the early part of the year a special effort was made to trace mentally defective people in the community who might benefit from the services offered. As a result of this effort, 172 names were added to our Register during the year, while 15 were removed from

the Register, either by death or removal from Dundee. Every effort was made, in these latter cases, to ensure continuity of supervision in the area to which they transferred.

Many of the new cases discovered during the year were requiring a considerable amount of help and it is obvious that there must be many defectives in the community who are a real problem to relatives or neighbours and who are not known to us. In view of this, it is with regret that I have to report that the intensive policy of ascertainment had to be abandoned, owing to the demands made on the staff by other duties.

An approach was made to the general practitioners of the city in an effort to find defectives who might require assistance but the response from the general practitioners was negligible. The Health Visitors, National Assistance Board and the Police have remained our main sources of information.

Of the total number of cases known to the Department, 232 were in hospital, 147 of them in Strathmartine Hospital. The Waiting List for Strathmartine Hospital is now of academic interest only, since no cases have been admitted "from the Waiting List" during the past year. Admissions have been restricted to cases referred from the courts or the Probation Service plus a few temporary admissions for social reasons. On several occasions, the staff have had extreme difficulty in finding accommodation for homeless, low grade defectives who were requiring hospital care and treatment and who were refused admission.

**Guardianship :** At the beginning of the year there were 8 defectives under Guardianship. In the course of the year, 3 of these cases were removed from Guardianship, one by admission to Strathmartine Hospital and one by transfer to informal status. The third was a man who had been living in Aberdeenshire for over 20 years and it was felt that responsibility for his supervision should be transferred to Aberdeenshire County Council, since they were already supervising another defective in the same household. The remaining 5 cases were visited at the statutory intervals by a medical officer and by a Mental Health Officer.

**Informal Supervision :** All defectives known to the Department are visited regularly by the Health Visitors, or, if necessary, by the Mental Health Section staff. This service has, in the main, been welcomed by relatives and by the defectives themselves. Close liaison is maintained with other agencies who may be visiting the homes.

**Assessment Clinic :** The clinic is still held weekly at 3 Forester Street and we are grateful for the services of Dr J. P. Mellon, Senior Registrar, Strathmartine Hospital at this clinic. During the year, 105 cases were seen at the clinic with a total of 134 visits. In addition, arrangements were made for domiciliary visits by the Specialist to 15 cases who are so severely handicapped that they were unable to attend the clinic.



**Day Centre :** We have continued to provide transport and escorts to enable severely sub-normal children to attend the school at Strathmartine Hospital. At the beginning of the year, 18 children, aged 4 to 16 years, were being taken and this had increased to 25 children by the end of the year. It is probable that more than half of these children are capable of benefiting from training at Coldside Occupational Centre. The Education Authority's provision for this group of handicapped children is inadequate, however, and we have therefore taken into the Day Centre a slightly higher group than we should have taken. Otherwise, those children would be left at home and deprived of all training.

It should be remembered that the Day Centre is a temporary arrangement and that our aim is to have our own training centre or Special Care Unit for this group of children.

**Adult Training Centres :** (1) **39 Constitution Street.** Mr W. de Hart, who had been Supervisor of this Centre since it opened in 1958, resigned in May, 1962. He left us to take up an appointment in New Zealand. I would take this opportunity of thanking him for the part he played in the formation and development of the Centre. Mr M. G. B. Young, R.G.N., R.M.N., was appointed Supervisor and the opportunity was taken to make some changes in the organisation of the Centre. As a result we have been able to increase the number of trainees from 28 to 36. The installation of new machinery has enabled us to extend the woodwork training and increase the range of activities and products. At the end of the year, 6 lads were on the Waiting List for this Centre.

During the year, one trainee was placed in employment with a local tomato grower and has adapted well to work. Attempts have been made to encourage local employers to take an interest in the work of the Centre in the hope that employment might be found for some of the lads. We hope that these efforts will bear fruit next year, for several of our lads are definitely fit for open and several more for sheltered employment. (2) **Coldside.** The Health and Welfare Department has continued to pay for the use of two classrooms at the Junior Occupational Centre, Coldside. We have had the use of one room for three years and had hoped to obtain the use of the second room during 1962. This did not materialise, however, and our provision for the training of adult female defectives is therefore still hopelessly inadequate. Handcraft and elementary domestic training is given to 13 girls at Coldside but there is a waiting list of 22 girls, many of whom present serious social problems.

Travelling expenses (where necessary) and mid-day meals are provided for trainees at both centres.

**Residential Accommodation :** No specific residential accommodation is provided for defectives but 20 such cases below pensionable age are accommodated at the Rowans, a few elderly defectives are also resident at the Rowans. Throughout the year, the staff have been able to help several defectives to find suitable lodgings in the city.

**Services for Mentally Ill :** There has been a marked change in the numbers admitted to and discharged from Dundee Royal Mental Hospital during 1962. There were 704 admissions (45 under compulsory procedures and 659 as informal patients). This figure compares with 589 in 1961 and 594 in 1960.

The number of discharges during 1962 was 634, compared with 545 in 1961 and 537 in 1960. Of the 634 discharged patients, 26 had originally been admitted under compulsory procedures. There were 62 deaths at the hospital during the year.

This very definite change in admission and discharge rates is in keeping with the present trend throughout the country towards an increased turnover in mental hospital beds and reduction in the length of stay in hospital, although this may mean more frequent admissions. This means, however, that there are increasing numbers of recovered or partially recovered patients in the community and points to the need for an adequate community service to cope with the situation.

**Guardianship :** At the beginning of the year, only one mentally ill person was under Guardianship in Dundee. Under the arrangements made for such cases during the transitional period when the new legislation came into force, decisions regarding the necessity for Guardianship were the responsibility of the hospital where the patient was treated in the first place. In this case, the psychiatrists decided to discharge her from Guardianship and while this was probably a correct decision, I feel that he should have discussed the matter with us before making the decision, since the lady was well known to our staff but a complete stranger to the present hospital staff.

We have now, therefore, no cases of mentally ill persons under Guardianship. Although there is provision for such Guardianship in the new legislation, I do not feel that it will be used a great deal in this area.

**After-Care Services :** After-care visitation is still being offered to patients being discharged from Dundee Royal Mental Hospital. Most of the visitation is being carried out by the district Health Visitors, but cases requiring more intensive visitation are dealt with by the central staff. Towards the end of the year, fewer cases were being referred from the hospital. Discussions are now taking place with the hospital authorities on the future of this service so that the best use may be made of the limited resources available.

The Rehabilitation Committee has continued to meet. At this committee, representatives of all branches of the hospital, the Disabled Resettlement Officers of the Ministry of Labour and the staff of the Mental Health Section discuss and interview patients who are ready for discharge, but whose discharge is prevented by some unresolved problem.

**Residential Accommodation :** The Corporation does not provide hostel accommodation for the mentally disordered and difficulties have been experienced in finding suitable accommodation for patients who have no home or

whose home is unsuitable. We have continued to make use of the Salvation Army Women's Hostel, Ward Road, and also a private working men's boarding house.

Through the efforts of the staff, a few patients have been found housing accommodation.

Throughout the year 12 elderly patients from Dundee Royal Mental Hospital were admitted to the Rowans, 4 to Caird Rest and 1 to Taypark. One man had to be returned to hospital as he proved unsuitable for a welfare home but the remainder have settled down very well.

**Liaison :** Liaison between the staff of the Mental Health Section and Dundee Royal Mental Hospital is maintained by the attendance at the Rehabilitation Committee and the attendance of the Senior Assistant Medical Officer at the weekly Case Conference at the hospital. Good contacts have been maintained between the S.A.M.O. and psychiatric staff and between the Mental Welfare Officers and the Social Work Department of the hospital. The weekly visit of the Senior Registrar to the Assessment Clinic maintains a link with Strathmartine Hospital but, on the whole, liaison with this hospital could be much better.

Co-operation with voluntary organisations has been maintained. The Specialist Health Visitor and S.A.M.O. serve on the Council of the Dundee Association for Mental Health and several members of the staff are active members of that Association. The Specialist Health Visitor has continued to take an active part in the running of the Friendship Club (for former mental hospital patients). The S.A.M.O. has continued to take an interest in the work of the Local Branch of the Scottish Society for Mentally Handicapped Children and the Dundee Council of Social Service. Frequent meetings have taken place between the staff and the case workers of the latter organisation, to discuss cases of mutual interest.

**Teaching :** The S.A.M.O. gave courses of lectures to post-graduate and undergraduate medical students at Queen's College, Dundee, on the Mental Health Services. The Mental Health Section has also co-operated in the provision of practical instruction for Social Science students. The S.A.M.O. has also addressed several voluntary organisations and professional bodies on the Mental Health Services of the Local Authority.

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## SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICES

The functions and responsibility of the welfare section of the Department have increased quite considerably during the year. Following the appointment in January of Mr A. G. Adam as welfare officer, there was a marked increase in the number of referrals which emanated from many diverse sources including



doctors, health visitors, National Assistance Board, W.V.S., Ministers, other social services agencies, neighbours, relatives, councillors, and, of course, the clients themselves. In June, after many years' service in the welfare section of the Department, Mr A. Downie, retired. As the volume and scope of work had manifestly increased it was decided to appoint an assistant welfare officer as his successor and Mr J. P. Ingram joined the staff in that capacity in October.

The type of problems and enquiries for help range from hire purchase debt, rent arrears, gas and electricity arrears, socially inadequate families unable to cope with their difficulties, provision of welfare accommodation for those persons, usually elderly, who are suffering from self-neglect, requests for clothing supplied via W.V.S. on strength of a letter from the Department. At this juncture it should be mentioned that with regard to clients having rent arrears, who are Corporation tenants there is a very close liaison between the Department and the City Factor's Department in an endeavour to avoid eviction proceedings being initiated. A similar amicable relationship has been established with the Gas and Electricity Boards where there are outstanding accounts due them. It was in an effort to deal constructively with these financial problems that the welfare officer made contact with the convener of the Dundee Students' Charities Campaign with the object of setting up a central civic fund under the auspices of the Lord Provost. The idea was sympathetically received by the students of Queen's College, and accordingly, the fund was established and designated the Lord Provost's Citizens' Fund. The fund will come into existence in July or August 1963, when the proceeds of the Charities Week are officially disbursed to the various charitable organisations, who have been officially nominated as recipients.

The Chaplain, during the year, helped many families whose church connections had lapsed to re-establish their former links, and also attended to interments and christenings of children. Visits and addresses to guilds, friendly societies, and Church organisations were also made throughout the year. The Chaplain assisted in establishing welfare organisations and centres in Monifieth and Arbroath.

In response to the emphasis being placed by government circles, particularly the Scottish Home and Health Department, on the training of social workers with appropriate academic qualifications as recommended by the Younghusband Report, the Welfare Officer was nominated for a course in practical work for supervisors which took place at Queen's College, Dundee, from 1st to 7th September. The course was organised by the School of Social Study, University of Glasgow, to promote the relationship between the Universities and Training Colleges, and the social service agencies to which students are seconded for practical work experience. This was useful as students from the Department of Social Administration, Queen's College, are regularly attached to this Department during the academic year, for practical work training.

**Part III Residential Accommodation :** Each year sees an increased demand made upon the Local Authority to provide permanent residential accommodation for the elderly, either by virtue of infirmity and illness, or some other social factor. The number of welfare homes operated by the Corporation total four, the most recent being Taypark which was officially opened in the Spring of 1961. The plans for our new purpose-built home at Clement Park have been postponed in favour of a proposal to build a larger home for frail ambulant. The present trend in the numbers of social geriatric cases coming to the attention of the Department seems to be confirmed, and will, undoubtedly, increase proportionately each year. This lends greater urgency to our need of more welfare home accommodation and an accelerated building programme.

At the present time there is a certain dichotomy between the definition, of the social geriatric question, as understood by the Department and that of the hospital authorities. This is, perhaps, unavoidable since our methods of diagnosing what are social welfare cases and what are hospital geriatric cases, are far from being infallible. It would be true to say, I think, that the hospital authorities are better placed, comparatively speaking, with regard to vacancies and demands made on their resources.

The foregoing paragraph is principally concerned with the situation as it obtains in our largest home, namely, "The Rowans" which caters for the frail, infirm and senile confused elderly person. Our other smaller homes viz. "Caird Rest," "Craigie House" and "Taypark" cater for the more physically active, robust, independent elderly person who requires the minimum attention from staff. Needless, to say, each of these Homes have now established their own particular personality, and present an atmosphere of friendly, communal life and spirit. It is certain that a large measure of the credit must go to the respective Matrons and staffs of each and every one of our Homes, for the highly satisfactory and proficient manner in which they discharge their duties.

On the recreational side concerts and entertainments have been held throughout the year in all the Homes; and I am pleased to record that through the generosity of W.V.S. an original oil painting by the Dundee artist, Mr J. McIntosh Patrick was gifted to "The Rowans." The Harvest Festival at "The Rowans" was again conducted by the Chaplain; throughout the year he conducted religious services in the Homes and at special services held at Easter and Christmas. Before proceeding to a review of the admissions and discharges to and from our Homes during the year, I should like to mention the appointment of Miss M. J. Brown as Matron of "The Rowans," in succession to Miss I. G. Shiell who took up her appointment as Superintendent Health Visitor, at Nelson Street Clinic; Miss Brown coming from her previous post as Matron of "Caird Rest." To both ladies must go our thanks and appreciation for their valuable work and service in the respective homes. Miss E. Hart, who had been Deputy Matron of "Caird Rest" since it was opened, was promoted to the post of Matron on Miss Brown's transfer to the Rowans.

The following is a record of the admissions to, and the discharges from, our Homes during the year.

<b>The Rowans</b>					Men	Women	Total
Remaining at 1st January 1962	.....	.....	.....	.....	94	87	181
Admitted during the year	.....	.....	.....	.....	85	68	153
					179	155	334
Discharges during the year	.....	.....	.....	.....	83	61	144
Remaining at 31st December 1962	.....	.....	.....	.....	96	94	190

Average age: Men—73; Women—75.

<b>Caird Rest</b>					Men	Women	Total
Remaining at 1st January 1962	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	17	35
Admitted during the year	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	5	17
					30	22	52
Discharges during the year	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	6	18
Remaining at 31st December 1962	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	16	34

Average age: Men—80; Women—86.

<b>Craigie House</b>					Men	Women	Total
Remaining at 1st January 1962	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	9	17
Admitted during the year	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	2	10
					16	11	27
Discharges during the year	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1	7
Remaining at 31st December 1962	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	10	20

Average age: Men—76; Women—78.

<b>Taypark</b>					Women	
Remaining at 1st January 1962	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	
Admitted during the year	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	
					25	
Discharges during the year	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	
Remaining at 31st December 1962	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	

Average age: Women—75.

**Part III Temporary Accommodation:** Accommodation at the rear of the Rowans is always available to persons who have been rendered homeless through no fault of their own.

**Meals on Wheels :** During the year 11,399 meals were delivered by the W.V.S. to homebound elderly people throughout the City. This represents an increase of 177 over last year's figures.

The W.V.S. is still coping with the increased demands made on its facilities principally brought about by the rehousing of many of the elderly in new housing schemes on the outskirts of the City.

**Holiday Caravan :** Through the generosity of the Palace Theatre Charity Fund and the entertainer, Johnny Victory, a luxury caravan has been purchased at a cost of £1,000 for the benefit of the senior citizens of the community. The caravan has been sited at Carnoustie and will be administered by the W.V.S. The object is to provide holidays free of charge to aged citizens, preferably couples, and has already proved to be a boon in this connection. Carnoustie Town Council provide each visitor to the burgh with the Freedom of the Town, and give free concessions and facilities to their guests. The Convener of the Health and Welfare Committee, and the Chaplain are trustees.

**Lunch Clubs :** The decrease in the number of meals supplied by the Five Ways Club still continue, the number for the year being 14,300. The number of meals provided by Castle Green Club, Broughty Ferry, amounted to 1,350. At the King George VI Club, where the meals are cooked on the premises, there has been an increase of 2,139 in the number of meals served over the year. The total for this year is 17,734.

**Burials and Cremations :** During the year arrangements were made for eighteen public and four private funerals; in the former case where there were no relatives or funds available; and in the latter, where the relatives expressed a desire for the Department to carry out the arrangements on the basis of existing funds and insurance policies. This total of twenty-two represents an increase of two over the previous year.

**Services for the Physically Handicapped :** During 1962 the number of handicapped persons on the Register has remained almost constant. The majority of new entrants, however, are severely disabled, most of them having been referred by hospitals, doctors, or relatives for help of a specific kind.

Number on Register on 31st December 1961	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	807
Added to Register in 1962	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	75
					<hr/> 882
Removed from Register in 1962:—					
Died	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	46
Cancelled	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	19
Removed	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	7
					<hr/> 72
Total on Register on 31st December 1962	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	<hr/> 810



**Sources of new notifications**

Relatives .....	31	Doctors .....	4
Hospitals .....	11	Home Help Service .....	2
Housing applications .....	7	Ministry of Pensions .....	2
School Medical Service .....	8	National Assistance Board .....	1
Found on district .....	4	Ministry of Labour .....	1
Voluntary Organisation .....	4		
		Total .....	75

**Classification of disabilities**

Amputation of 1 arm or part .....	21	Injuries or diseases of head .....	15
Amputation of 1 leg or part .....	126	Injuries or diseases of spine, curvature and spondylitis .....	30
Amputation of 2 legs .....	11	Mental disorders .....	3
Arthritis .....	86	Epilepsy .....	40
Congenital deformity .....	20	Organic nervous .....	138
Digestive, intestinal .....	8	Nervous debility .....	6
Genito-urinary .....	1	T.B. respiratory .....	1
Circulation, varicose veins .....	47	T.B. bones and joints .....	12
Pernicious anaemia .....	1	Post polio paralysis .....	29
Respiratory .....	31	Encephalitis .....	—
Skin .....	3	Muscular dystrophy .....	3
Partial deafness .....	2	Diabetes .....	3
Eye defect .....	3	Spastic .....	34
Blind .....	2	Glands, cretinism .....	2
Injuries or diseases of body .....	11	Epilepsy and spasticity .....	14
Injuries or diseases of legs .....	100		
Injuries or diseases of arm or shoulder .....	7	Total .....	810

**AGE GROUPS**

	16-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	71-80	81+	Total
M.	18	48	50	103	84	137	37	9	486
F.	13	43	36	41	68	73	42	8	324
	31	91	86	144	152	210	79	17	810

Home visitation was mainly concentrated on the 164 severely disabled people on the homebound list.

Visits to mobile disabled .....	974
Visits to homebound disabled .....	784
Visits to hospital patients .....	25
Other visits (equipment, etc.) .....	166
	1,949

**Social Clubs :** The members of the Social Clubs were guests at five Church socials and functions held on their behalf by city members. Also should be mentioned the valuable service rendered by the team of 50 voluntary workers who operate the four clubs situated at Hilltown, Lochee, St. David's Hall, and Douglas.

**Aids :** Various aids have been supplied. Apart from leg injuries largely the result of war service, the largest group on the register is disablement from paralysis. A most frustrating feature of such disease is loss of balance, therefore, the greatest need is for handrails, tripod sticks, etc. to allow greater freedom of movement to the patient. The following were supplied:—

Ramps	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	Handrails outside homes	.....	6
Banisters	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	Several toilet aids		
Handrails in homes	.....	.....	.....	.....	11			

**Occupational Therapy :** Handcraft classes continue to be much appreciated by club members and many attractive articles are produced. So far, all the articles have been taken by the members themselves or made to order so there has been no disposal problem. The classes are small, and informal friendly relations prevail and individual instruction is given. 14 members attend the Central Club, 9 the Douglas Club and 10 the Lochee Club.

The homebound disabled having occupational therapy under the Anton House Homebound Scheme have numbered 17. Not all the people recommended for this service were able to receive attention as the scheme has been working under difficult conditions. Those who have had regular work derived great benefit.

**Holidays :** Ten women and seven men spent a holiday at Buchanan House, Rattray, and their enjoyment can best be judged from their own description. "They had the holiday of their lives."

**Transport Passes :** During the year 48 civilian concession permits were issued and 184 ex-Servicemen's passes.

Residential accommodation and training is provided for 4 disabled persons :

- 1 man in Cheshire Home
- 1 man in Red Cross House, Largs
- 2 women in Anton House

**Blind :** During the year ended 31st March, 1962, the **Royal Dundee Institution for the Blind** provided workshop employment for an average of seventy Dundee men and one married woman: and the total *per capita* grant paid by the Corporation amounted to £36,380. The *per capita* deficit was equivalent to £507 4s 4½d per approved worker compared with £434 8/- for the previous year.

The services provided by the **Dundee Mission to the Outdoor Blind** were carried out in their usual expeditious fashion, that is, seeking out the blind, visiting them in their own homes, and teaching them to read and write by means of Moon's and Braille's respective systems. The number of blind and partially sighted persons on the register is 420 and 66 respectively; sixteen people are employed in open industry and 2 with the Workshop for the Blind.

**Deaf and Dumb :** The services catering for the Deaf and Dumb are provided by the **Dundee, Inverness and North-Western Association for the Deaf and Dumb**, whose premises, consisting of a church and institution, are situated at 36 Roseangle, Dundee. As the Association's title implies it is the only organisation which deals with the problems of the Deaf and Dumb in areas as scattered and diverse as Angus, Inverness, Ross and Cromarty, Sutherland, Western Isles, parts of Fife and Perthshire. The society has a present membership of 514, of which total includes 249 residents of Dundee. The welfare of members is the responsibility of the Missioner and Secretary, who has recently secured the services of an assistant Missioner to lighten the burden of field work. The Local Authority makes a *per capita* grant of £2 5/- for each Dundee person on the Register.

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### POLIOMYELITIS

Perhaps the most outstanding public health event in 1962 was the occurrence of an outbreak of poliomyelitis in the early summer months, which resulted in the confirmation of forty cases of infantile paralysis, of which all but one were treated in hospital.

The outbreak, fortunately, was localised in its distribution, and seems to have been brought to a speedy conclusion by the widespread administration of the oral polio vaccine which became available earlier in the year.

On the 25th May, a five-year-old girl was admitted to the local Infectious Disease Hospital suffering from a febrile illness of indeterminate aetiology. Within the next few days a further five cases were admitted under the diagnoses of meningitis, pneumonia, convulsions, etc. The sickening dates in these ranged between the 21st May and the 31st May. By Saturday, 9th June, eleven children aged between nine months and ten years had come under review, and in three cases the physician in charge at the hospital had indicated that he considered the diagnosis of poliomyelitis had been firmly established on clinical grounds and was presumptive in the other eight. A review of the reports on each of these cases showed that by far the greater proportion had originated in the Fintry area of the city, while two others had their homes in an adjoining housing area. By Monday, 11th June, a further six of the eight presumptive cases were showing some degree of paralysis and the existence of an outbreak was confirmed and was made known to general practitioners. Thereafter, hospital admissions

averaged more than one presumptive case of poliomyelitis per day over the next three weeks. Many of them were confirmed clinically and virologically; others were found to be suffering from illnesses unrelated to poliomyelitis.

The outbreak started in the Fintry area and throughout its course remained fairly limited in distribution to that area. Of the forty cases finally confirmed, which occurred between the 25th May and the 5th July, on which latter date the last confirmed case was admitted to hospital, only eleven came from outwith the Fintry area and its adjacent housing schemes in Linlathen and Douglas and Angus. Twenty of the cases actually occurred within a short radius of one another in Fintry, and seven of them came from the one street. An intensive review was undertaken in each and every confirmed case, and this revealed a history of contact either directly with other confirmed cases, or indirectly through some other member of the household, such as a brother or sister who had attended at a local school or nursery or who had visited in the household of a previously confirmed case. This finding applied also to the five cases which came from more distant areas. They, too, had been visiting, or relatives had visited in households in the affected area. Enquiries undertaken, too, of the sources of food supplies showed, not unnaturally in such a concentrated housing area, that there were common sources of supply. This was particularly noticeable in the case of ice cream consumed in the infected households. Over 75 per cent in the Fintry/Linlathen/Mid Craigie area had purchased ice cream from one particular vendor, whose own child became a confirmed case in the latter part of the outbreak.

Of the forty cases only five were over the age of five years, and of these three were school children aged between seven and nine. One was a 19-year-old youth, and the fifth, a 38-year-old father, whose illness ran a rapid and fatal course, death intervening within six days. He was the father of one of the pre-school children who had been confirmed in the first week of the outbreak.

In sex distribution, males outnumbered females 24 to 16.

The sickening dates of the affected cases were as follows:—

	May	June	June	June	June	June	July
Week Ending	26	2	9	16	23	30	7
No. of Cases	4	7	7	6	9	5	2

Enquiries were undertaken into the vaccinal state and into the severity of the infection. Non-paralytic illness was reported on 13 occasions. Six of these persons had received previous immunisation with two or more doses of Salk vaccine while seven non-paralytic had received insufficient previous protection. Paralytic illness was reported in 27 cases. Ten of these had received no immunisation whatsoever, while a further eight had received only one dose of Salk vaccine (6) or oral vaccine (2). Nine paralytic cases, only one of whom was found to have a severe form of infection, had received two or three doses of Salk vaccine previously. It was noted that in the paralytic form of illness, of those who had moderate or severe infection, numbering eight in all, seven had received insufficient protection with previous vaccination.



### Severity of Illness correlated with Previous Vaccination

Number of Doses of Injected or Oral Vaccine given	Non- Paralytic	Mild	Paralytic Moderate	Severe
2 or more Doses	6	8	—	1
No Vaccination or One Dose only	7	11	3	4

Enquiries were made as to the degree of protection existing in the area in the very early stages of the outbreak. A review of the child welfare record cards of children under the age of two showed that just about 50 per cent of them had attended for vaccination, and it may be for this reason that the outbreak was largely centred on the pre-school population in this area.

### Age Distribution of Confirmed Cases

Age	Under 2 yrs.	2 and under 5 yrs.	5 years and under 15 yrs.	15 years and over
No. of Cases	8	22	8	2

Two cases were reported from the same households on five occasions, and on another occasion a nephew and an uncle were involved.

Examination of the history of the cases which occurred early in the outbreak showed that of the four cases reported in the first week of the outbreak, two had some association with the Glasgow area during the Dundee Victoria Holiday weekend, which had occurred on May 21. Cases of poliomyelitis had been reported from Glasgow area prior to the occurrence of the first cases in the Dundee area, and virological investigations undertaken subsequently showed type 1 virus had been the cause of the outbreaks in both localities.

**Background Information prior to the Outbreak**—Outbreaks of poliomyelitis had been reported in the Dundee area on previous occasions. The following table shows the yearly incidence of confirmed cases since 1947, from which it would appear that roughly a three to four year periodicity is being experienced:

### Yearly Incidence of Confirmed Poliomyelitis Cases in Dundee

Year	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
No.	38	9	7	94	16	5	6	11	13	3	5	20	1	0	3	40

In these previous episodes the illness has tended to concentrate on those in the age groups up to five years but, the proportion in the 1962 outbreak involving this age group was higher than the major episodes in 1947 and 1950.

### Age Distribution of Confirmed Cases in Previous Outbreaks

	— 2	2 - 4	5 - 14	15 - 25	25 +	TOTAL
1947	8	11	11	5	3	38
1950	32	31	18	7	6	94
1951	5	5	4	1	1	16
1954	2	3	2	2	2	11
1955	3	7	2	1	0	13
1958	5	7	3	3	2	20
1962	8	22	8	1	1	40

The time of onset of outbreak in 1962 was earlier than in the previously reported incidence. In 1947 and 1950 the main concentration of cases occurred in the late summer/early autumn months, while in 1962 the whole episode was virtually over by the first week in July.

**Sickening dates by months of Confirmed Cases 1947 - 1962**

Year	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1947	—	—	—	7	22	6	3	—
1950	1	5	16	32	28	11	1	—
1951	—	—	—	1	2	5	1	5
1954	—	1	2	2	2	—	—	—
1955	—	1	2	—	1	2	4	3
1958	1	3	6	4	1	1	—	—
1962	3	32	5	—	—	—	—	—

The history of poliomyelitis vaccination in Dundee dates back to 1956-57, when limited supplies of Salk vaccine were made available for children in the age group one to ten years. In the first year, just over 1,000 children received two doses. In the following years 1958 and 1959, much more liberal supplies became available for children up to the age of fifteen and for other members of priority groups—expectant mothers, doctors, nurses and their families—and intensive campaigning took place to secure a high acceptance amongst these individuals. The attached table shows the actual number of persons who received two doses of Salk vaccine during the period up to May 1962.

**Persons who had received two or more Doses of Salk Vaccine**

Year	Children — 15	Others	TOTAL
1957	1,049	—	1,049
1958	23,306	1,740	25,046
1959	17,228	12,608	29,836
1960	3,206	5,350	8,556
1961	5,106	4,842	9,948
1962 ( $\frac{1}{2}$ year)	1,136	1,160	2,296
			<hr/> 76,731 <hr/>

Had 3 injections	.....	.....	.....	58,672 persons
Had 4 injections	.....	.....	.....	16,323 persons

**Oral Vaccine (April 1962 - May 1962)**

1,940 persons — 1,720 5-year-old school children  
 — 220 infants 6 mths. to 1-yr. at  
 Child Welfare Clinics

Oral Sabin vaccine became available in April 1962 and was used as the booster dose for school children, and was also made available to vaccinate six to eight month old infants at the child welfare clinics. In all, 1,940 persons received the oral vaccine up to the end of May, 1,720 of these being school children and 220 infants.

At the end of May the vaccination state of the population can be set out as follows:—

#### SITUATION AT MAY 1962

##### Persons who had received 3 doses of Salk Vaccine

	Nos. Vaccinated	Total Population in age group	Percentage
Under 5 years	12,500	17,038	70.5
5 yrs. — under 15 yrs.	28,000	30,901	90.6
15 yrs. — under 25 yrs.	15,000	24,138	62.1
25 yrs. — under 40 yrs.	3,500	35,796	9.8

It would thus seem that school children in the area were very adequately protected by vaccine prior to the outbreak, whereas pre-school children, particularly those under the age of two years, had not come forward quite so freely for their initial doses.

**Action Taken**—When the first intimation of the presence of confirmed cases was received on the 7th June, immediate steps were taken to deal with their home contacts. The households from which they had come were visited by members of the public health medical and nursing staff. Their contacts were advised as to the personal precautions that they were to take. All children of school age were quarantined and excluded from school attendance. Members of the households engaged in food handling were similarly advised to discontinue work which might have led to infection of foodstuffs, and all were offered immunisation with the Trivalent Sabin vaccine irrespective of their previous poliomyelitis vaccination history. Standard enquiries were made into sources of food, ice cream, recent meetings with relatives and friends, journeys undertaken, public places frequented, etc. and they were all advised to limit their travel severely, to avoid severe physical exercises and to consult with their family physician if they felt in any way unwell.

By the morning of Monday, 11th June, on which date a further group of cases was reported from the hospital, enquiries were intensified in the infected area. Supplies of the oral vaccine were made immediately available at the child welfare clinic held in that area on Tuesday mornings and additional sessions were held in the Church Hall on other mornings, through the courtesy of the office-bearers at very short notice. All members of the staff working in that area were instructed to advocate the oral immunisation of all children attending at the clinic who were coming from the neighbourhood of the infected streets. Additional supplies of Trivalent vaccine were ordered forward and were forthcoming in forty-eight hours. When intimation appeared in the press on the morning of 12th June that there had been this localised outbreak, there was a marked rise in the numbers presenting themselves for vaccination. During that week at Fintry alone some 2,900 persons presented themselves for vaccination at the Fintry centre, and during the course of the week additional centres were opened up at the central clinic, and, in all, close on 10,000 doses of the vaccine were administered, almost half of these being given on the Saturday at the central departmental clinic.

It had been the intention during the first week to try to secure the maximum protection of all the younger children, particularly those of pre-school age residing in the affected Mid Craigie/Fintry/Linlathen area. As, however, the number of cases increased, it became necessary to extend the vaccination campaign considerably. The demand from parents who had not previously had their children immunised rose rapidly, not only in the affected area of the city, but at practically all child welfare sessions throughout, and the facilities were also extended to include those members of the public services, particularly postmen, cleansing department personnel and transport department employees, who had to visit the affected area, and for these special sessions were held.

The campaign which commenced in the local press and was reinforced by broadcasting and television reports, was subsequently extended to persuade all the people in the entire city to come forward for the oral vaccine, the Trivalent form being then available. In the first instance, it had been the intention to adhere closely to the policy recommended by the Scottish Home and Health Department circulars with regard to priority groups, but it was early appreciated that such an immunisation programme was not designed for an area faced with the threat of an outbreak. This became particularly obvious when an adult male died at the beginning of the second week of the campaign, when the public demand for vaccination became much more acute.

Modification of the policy was arranged, with the intention of preventing the carrier state with the wild virus by substituting the attenuated virus in the bowel. It was, therefore, advocated that:—

- (a) All pre-school children should receive three doses at monthly intervals of the oral polio vaccine, regardless of their previous Salk Vaccination history.
- (b) All school children should receive one dose of oral polio vaccine where they had previously had completed their Salk vaccination, or if they had previously received less than three Salk injections, then they should receive three doses of oral vaccine.
- (c) Adults up to the age of 40 years were invited to attend the clinics or their doctors, to receive at least one dose of oral vaccine, and adults over the age of 40 years for whom no priority had previously been given were also invited to attend for one dose of oral vaccine.

Emphasis on the pre-school child was essential, because it was in this age group that the infection, as indicated by the age distribution of the first twelve cases, was concentrating. Supplies of the vaccine were in the early stages the cause of some concern. Prior to the outbreak there were some 8,000 doses in stock. During the first week over 10,000 doses were issued, but further supplies to the extent of 20,000 doses were received. During the second week, prior to the 14th June, 14,000 doses were issued, but in the latter part of the week an additional 85,000 doses were received on very urgent request. During



the third week of the campaign between 25th and 30th June, when public participation was at its peak, 33,000 doses of vaccine were issued and the stock was maintained by the ordering of a further 50,000 which came forward at the end of that week. By the end of the first week in July over 80,000 doses had been issued, and it was at this stage that the last case occurred within the population. The vaccination campaign, however, continued and by the end of July over 100,000 persons had received one or more doses of the vaccine. For those who had received their first oral vaccine dose in the early stages of the outbreak, a second maintenance dose of oral vaccine was recommended, and this was continued until the end of July at which stage the holiday period intervened, and the outbreak, having subsided, it was arranged to revert to the Salk vaccine for the older members of the community and to retain the oral vaccine only for those in the priority groups, who had not previously been protected by Salk vaccine.

During August and September when arrangements were in hand for the provision of the third dose of oral vaccine for the unimmunised, some concern was expressed in the press as to the safety of the oral vaccine in Canadian and American spheres and the actual numbers who came forward for third doses were smaller than anticipated.

There seems little doubt that the intensive use of the oral vaccine started in mid-June and continued for a three to four weeks' period, was the effective measure in the controlling of the outbreak and bringing to an end the incidence of cases of the disease caused by the wild virus which had become prevalent in the community.

The planning of the campaign was the responsibility of a few senior officers but the successful execution of their scheme involved a large number of the full-time medical, nursing and clerical staff of the Department, together with large numbers of volunteers. Full-time staff were briefed on the planning of arrangements by the heads of their sections who were responsible for the staffing arrangements at the various emergency centres set up. Details of the progress of the campaign and directions about the change in policy were sent out from time to time to all members of staff and to all general practitioners and to the hospital authorities in the area as occasion demanded.

At the central office the Medical Officer of Health and his Deputy had specific duties with regard to press conferences and to the technical aspects of the campaign. One Medical Officer was made responsible for the follow-up of each notified and confirmed case. The supervision of the ordering, stocking and distribution of vaccine supplies was in the hands of one of the senior clerical officers. The Superintendent Health Visitor had the duty of ensuring that nurses in adequate numbers were present at each centre at all times for the actual issue of the vaccine. The Chief Administrative Assistant was responsible for providing adequate clerical staff for the head office and emergency centres, for the routine press advertisements and for the collation of statistics daily from the outlying clinics.

It need hardly be mentioned that, without the enthusiastic co-operation which was forthcoming from each and every member of the staff of the Department, many of whom who had to discontinue all their routine work for the space of some four to six weeks, the successful conclusion of this outbreak might not have been so speedily effected. To them all, much credit and all thanks are due.

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**Acknowledgments.** Miss Grace H. Smith, Superintendent Health Visitor, retired during the year after 27 years' service as a health visitor during which time her prime concern was always the health and well-being of the mothers and children in the community. We wish her a long and happy retirement. Miss Smith has been succeeded by Miss I. G. Shiell, who returns to the field of health visiting after a number of years as matron of the Rowans.

In conclusion, I should like to express my thanks to the Convener, Bailie Buick and all members of the Health and Welfare Committee for their continuing support during the year. I am indebted most of all to the members of the staff of the Health and Welfare Department for the completion of a very hard year when their loyalty and enthusiasm never waned despite the many additional demands made on their leisure time and extra effort required to catch up on a back log of work caused particularly by the poliomyelitis outbreak.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant.

IAN B. L. WEIR,

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3 for trans

### Return showing Causes of Death (corrected for transfers) at different Age Periods during 1962

Cause of Death.	ALL AGES.		Under 4 weeks.		1-5	5-10	10-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65-75	75-85 and over		
	Total	Males	Females	4 weeks											1 yr.	
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	6	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	2	—		
Tuberculosis, other forms	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Syphilis and its sequelae	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—		
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Dysentery, all forms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Scarlet Fever and streptococcal sore throats	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Acute Poliomyelitis	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—		
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Other infective and parasitic diseases	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—		
Malignant neoplasms	493	244	249	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	75	141	143	82		
Benign and unspecified neoplasms	20	5	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	12	4		
Diabetes Mellitus	9	4	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	1	4		
Anaemias	12	3	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	3		
Other general diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	319	120	199	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	13	31	88	132		
Non-meningococcal meningitis	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—		
Other diseases of nervous system	41	18	23	—	2	1	—	—	—	3	6	5	9	8		
Rheumatic fever	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—		
Chronic Rheumatic heart disease	30	8	22	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	14	5	6	2		
Arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart disease	636	326	310	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	43	128	165	188		
Other diseases of heart	20	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	11	11		
Hypertensive heart disease	39	16	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	3	3		
Other Hypertensive disease	19	7	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	7	7		
Other circulatory disease	63	21	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	9	9	28		
Influenza	6	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Pneumonia	101	56	45	—	7	2	—	—	—	3	3	12	21	37		
Bronchitis	94	66	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	20	30	30		
Other respiratory diseases	15	12	8	—	1	2	—	—	—	1	2	1	5	1		
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	16	9	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	4	5		
Appendicitis	18	7	11	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	7		
Intestinal obstruction and hernia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Gastritis and duodenitis	12	1	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	4		
Diarrhoea (except of newborn)	8	6	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	4	—		
Cirrhosis of liver	11	3	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	3	3		
Other diseases of liver	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—		
Other digestive diseases	5	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Nephritis and nephrosis	8	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	2		
Hyperplasia of prostate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Other diseases of genito-urinary system	21	6	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	6	9		
Puerperal sepsis, including post-abortive sepsis	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Other puerperal causes	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—		
Diseases of skin and organs of locomotion	13	4	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	4	3		
Congenital malformations	32	21	11	18	8	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—		
Birth injuries, post-natal asphyxia and atelectasis	36	21	15	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Pneumonia of newborn	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Diarrhoea of newborn	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Other infections of the newborn	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Other diseases peculiar to early infancy	14	5	9	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Senility	4	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3		
Causes ill defined and unknown	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Suicide	16	13	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	3	3	1		
Motor vehicle accidents	18	10	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	—		
Other road transport accidents	67	25	42	—	7	1	—	—	—	1	4	7	10	6		
Accidents in the home	12	7	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	2	1		
Other violence	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	2,260	1,090	1,170	77	28	9	10	6	16	14	46	195	414	566	618	261

TABLE II.

Death-rates at Various Age Periods (from all causes each year, 1953-62)

Age Periods.	1953.		1954.		1955.		1956.		1957.		1958.		1959.		1960.		1961.		1962.	
	No. of Deaths	Death-Rate	No. of Deaths	Death-Rate	No. of Deaths	Death-Rate	No. of Deaths	Death-Rate	No. of Deaths	Death-Rate	No. of Deaths	Death-Rate	No. of Deaths	Death-Rate	No. of Deaths	Death-Rate	No. of Deaths	Death-Rate	No. of Deaths	Death-Rate
All Ages	2148	12.1	2186	12.4	2198	12.4	2186	12.2	2275	12.7	2180	12.1	2,267	12.5	2034	11.2	2153	11.8	2260	12.3
0-5	115	6.8	119	7.1	123	7.3	117	6.9	99	5.8	84	4.9	98	5.7	96	5.7	104	6.1	114	6.9
5-10	17	0.7	11	0.4	12	0.5	9	0.3	15	0.6	12	0.5	10	0.4	4	0.1	8	0.3	16	0.5
10-15																				
15-25	19	0.8	16	0.6	20	0.8	12	0.5	16	0.6	11	0.4	13	0.5	15	0.7	9	0.4	16	0.7
25-35	34	1.4	32	1.3	27	1.1	32	1.3	24	1.0	20	0.8	16	0.6	33	1.3	31	1.2	14	0.5
35-45	68	2.7	68	2.7	58	2.3	58	2.3	64	2.5	57	2.2	59	2.3	43	1.8	53	2.3	46	2.0
45-55	180	7.7	176	7.5	184	7.8	170	7.2	177	7.5	169	7.1	148	6.2	170	7.1	165	7.1	195	8.4
55-65	334	19.2	367	21.2	365	20.9	354	20.2	421	24.0	392	22.2	391	22.1	321	16.4	384	19.8	414	21.0
65 plus	1381	75.0	1397	76.0	1409	76.1	1434	77.2	1459	78.3	1,435	76.6	1,532	81.4	1352	65.3	1399	65.6	1445	67.5

TABLE III.

**Death-rate (from all causes) each month during the years 1953-62**

Month.	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.	1957.	1958.	1959.	1960.	1961.	1962.
January	13.7	13.3	16.7	14.2	13.9	15.7	17.4	12.6	14.2	14.5
February	12.1	11.0	14.5	13.1	13.5	13.5	26.9	12.4	13.8	13.5
March	13.7	14.7	20.1	16.1	13.5	14.4	14.3	11.6	13.6	14.0
April	12.5	13.1	14.0	13.3	11.0	13.0	10.1	11.6	13.3	13.1
May	11.7	10.9	12.2	12.6	12.5	11.3	10.2	9.9	13.0	13.1
June	10.8	9.8	9.1	9.9	10.5	11.6	11.8	10.0	12.7	13.0
July	10.2	10.8	13.8	10.2	10.9	9.3	7.2	9.6	12.3	11.7
August	10.2	11.4	9.8	10.9	10.7	9.4	9.1	9.9	12.0	11.7
September	9.8	11.9	8.7	11.2	11.7	8.4	9.4	9.6	11.6	11.5
October	10.4	10.6	10.8	12.4	14.5	11.4	10.5	12.0	11.6	11.5
November	12.2	12.1	11.6	10.5	15.4	21.8	10.8	12.1	11.6	11.6
December	16.9	15.1	11.4	13.2	14.0	20.5	12.9	13.3	11.8	12.3



TABLE IV.

## Deaths and Death-rates from Various Groups of Causes Each Year since 1953 (all ages)

Disease Group.	1953.			1954.			1955.			1956.			1957.			1958.			1959.			1960.			1961.			1962.		
	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1000 Pop.	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1000 Pop.	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1000 Pop.	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1000 Pop.	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1000 Pop.	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1000 Pop.	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1000 Pop.	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1000 Pop.	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1000 Pop.	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1000 Pop.	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1000 Pop.	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1000 Pop.	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1000 Pop.	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1000 Pop.	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1000 Pop.
Congenital —	68	.38	82	.47	79	.44	81	.45	64	.36	62	.34	66	.36	70	.38	73	.40	84	.46										
Digestive —	80	.45	83	.47	73	.41	99	.55	90	.50	73	.41	68	.38	70	.38	83	.45	70	.38										
Respiratory —	164	.93	179	1.01	212	1.19	192	1.07	185	1.03	206	1.14	261	1.44	186	1.02	192	1.05	210	1.14										
Infective —	42	.24	42	.24	48	.27	38	.22	66	.37	26	.14	59	.33	16	.09	25	.14	20	.11										
Circulatory —	769	4.34	757	4.28	729	4.10	805	4.51	794	4.43	766	4.25	761	4.21	707	3.88	775	4.24	807	4.4										
Genito-urinary	67	.38	59	.33	58	.33	54	.30	46	.26	46	.26	44	.24	45	.25	53	.29	34	.18										
Malignant —	417	2.35	457	2.59	438	2.46	417	2.34	456	2.54	440	2.44	464	2.57	436	2.39	444	2.43	493	2.69										
Nervous —	323	1.82	319	1.80	342	1.92	329	1.84	378	2.11	375	2.08	362	2.00	322	1.77	321	1.76	363	1.98										
Other Causes —	218	1.23	208	1.18	219	1.23	171	.96	196	1.09	186	1.03	182	1.01	182	1.00	187	1.02	179	.97										
	2,148	12.12	2,186	12.37	2,198	12.35	2,186	12.24	2,275	12.69	2,180	12.10	2,267	12.53	2,034	11.15	2,153	11.77	2,260	12.31										

TABLE V.

## Certified Causes of Death at Various Ages Under 1 Year During 1962

Cause of Death.	WEEKS			MONTHS				Total.	Under 2	9/12	Total
	Under 1	1/2	2/3	3/4	2/3	3/6	6/9				
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhus Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infantile Paralysis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis—											
Lung	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abdominal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Forms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Influenza	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Infectious Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia (all forms)	—	1	—	1	1	3	—	2	3	—	9
Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laryngitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	2
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	6
Other Diseases of Digestive System	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis (not T.B.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convulsions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of Nervous System	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Malformations	14	4	—	—	—	2	2	18	3	—	26
Congenital Debility, Icterus, Sclerema, Marasmus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	8
Premature Birth	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	—	—	36
Injury at Birth, Post Natal Asphyxia, Atelectasis	34	2	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	6
Other Diseases peculiar to Early Infancy	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suffocation, Over-laying	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Rickets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Violence	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
All other causes	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	68	7	—	2	3	9	9	77	6	1	105

TABLE VI.

**Infant Mortality Rates from Various Groups of Causes Each Year  
1953-62**

Year.	Congenital.	Digestive.	Respiratory.	Infectious Disease.	All Other Causes.	Rate per 1,000
1953	19.2	1.2	5.4	0.3	6.0	32.1
1954	21.9	1.6	5.9	0.3	3.8	33.5
1955	21.6	4.8	4.8	1.0	3.5	35.7
1956	19.8	2.6	5.6	0.6	2.3	30.9
1957	15.0	3.2	2.6	0.3	2.9	24.0
1958	13.4	1.1	3.4	0.3	1.7	19.9
1959	16.8	1.7	1.4	1.1	2.2	23.2
1960	17.1	1.3	1.6	0.3	1.6	21.9
1961	17.4	1.1	3.0	0.5	2.2	24.2
1962	20.3	1.9	2.9	—	2.9	28.0

TABLE VII.

**Infant Mortality Rates from All Causes at Various Age Periods  
1953-62**

Year.		Births.	Death-Rates			
			Under 1 Week.	Under 1 Month.	Under 3 Months.	Under 1 Year
1953	—	3,174	16	20	24	32
1954	—	3,197	22	24	27	33
1955	—	3,107	18	21	26	36
1956	—	3,429	16	19	24	31
1957	—	3,453	14	18	19	24
1958	—	3,567	14	15	17	20
1959	—	3,581	13	16	18	23
1960	—	3,744	14	16	19	22
1961	—	3,681	13	16	21	24
1962	—	3,745	18	21	23	28

TABLE VIII.

**Number of Illegitimate Births, Number of Deaths (under 1 year) of  
Illegitimate Infants, and Death-rate per 1,000 Illegitimate Births,  
since 1953**

Year		Illegitimate Births.	Deaths of Illeg. Infants.	Rate per 1,000 Illeg. Births.
1953	—	180	14	78
1954	—	200	17	85
1955	—	182	14	77
1956	—	180	10	51
1957	—	164	14	85
1958	—	189	5	26
1959	—	195	4	21
1960	—	226	9	40
1961	—	247	7	28
1962	—	248	13	52

TABLE IX.

Table showing Number of Still Births and Rate per 1,000 Births  
1953-62

Year	No. of Still-Births.	Total of Live Births and Still-Births.	Rate per 1,000 total Births (Live & Still)
1953	80	3,254	24.59
1954	93	3,290	28.27
1955	75	3,182	23.57
1956	81	3,510	23.06
1957	86	3,539	24.22
1958	84	3,651	23.01
1959	73	3,654	22.99
1960	68	3,812	17.84
1961	78	3,759	20.75
1962	70	3,815	18.35

TABLE X.

Annual Death-Rate per 100,000 population and Case Mortality, per cent,  
from Measles and Whooping Cough Each Year since 1963

## MEASLES.

## WHOOPIING COUGH.

Year	Cases	Deaths	Death Rate per 100,000	Case Mortality per cent.	Cases	Deaths	Death Rate per 100,000	Case Mortality per cent.
1953	707	—	—	—	421	1	0.6	.24
1954	1,425	—	—	—	949	2	1.1	.21
1955	107	2	1.1	1.87	235	1	0.6	.43
1956	408	—	—	—	660	1	0.6	.17
1957	832	1	0.6	.12	711	2	1.1	.28
1958	19	—	—	—	53	—	—	—
1959	1,019	—	—	—	188	—	—	—
1960	126	—	—	—	343	1	0.5	0.29
1961	799	—	—	—	59	—	—	—
1962	1,032	—	—	—	20	—	—	—

TABLE XI.

Maternal Mortality Rates — Number of Deaths  
per 1,000 Registered Deaths plus Still Births 1953-62

1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.	1957.	1958.	1959.	1960.	1961.	1962.
—	1.2	0.3	0.3	1.4	.28	—	.52	.27	.79



TABLE XII.

Death-rate per 100,000 Each Year since 1953 from the Respiratory Diseases (including Bronchitis, Pneumonia (all forms), Pleurisy, Laryngitis, etc.)

Year.	Total Deaths.	Death-rate per 100,000
1953	164	92.6
1954	179	101.3
1955	212	119.1
1956	192	107.5
1957	185	103.2
1958	206	114.3
1959	261	144.3
1960	186	102.0
1961	192	105.0
1962	210	114.0

TABLE XIII.

Deaths in which Influenza was given as a Cause of Death Each Month, January, 1953 to December, 1962

Months.	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.	1957.	1958.	1959.	1960.	1961.	1962.
January	1	0	2	1	1	0	6	1	0	1
February	1	0	0	1	0	2	31	1	6	0
March	2	0	4	0	0	0	7	0	2	1
April	0	0	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
May	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
June	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
July	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
August	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
September	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
October	0	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	0
November	0	1	0	0	14	1	0	0	0	1
December	3	0	1	1	2	0	1	1	1	3
	7	2	10	5	43	4	45	4	10	6

TABLE XIV.

Deaths in which Influenza appeared as a Cause in Death Certificate, 1953-62, Classified in Age Periods

Age Periods.	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.	1957.	1958.	1959.	1960.	1961.	1962.
Under 1 year	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0
1—5 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
5—15 years	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
15—25 years	1	0	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	1
25—45 years	1	0	0	1	4	0	3	0	1	4
45—65 years	0	1	1	0	18	0	8	1	3	0
65 and upwards	5	1	9	3	18	2	30	2	5	1
	7	2	10	5	43	4	45	4	10	6



INFECTION DISEASES — Number of Cases of Each Disease Notified and Accepted in Dundee  
During the Year 1962

Also Number Removed and Number Not Removed to Hospital

Disease	At all ages	Under 1	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 35	35 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards	Cases removed to Hospital	Cases not removed to hospital
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	M 15 F 12	1	3	8	1	—	1	1	—	15	—
Chickenpox	M 201 F 165	1	7	2	1	—	—	—	—	12	—
Cholera	M 1	2	37	161	1	—	—	—	—	11	190
Continued Fever	M 1	1	36	125	2	1	—	—	—	9	156
Diphtheria	M 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	M 150 F 161	13	85	30	3	10	3	3	—	102	48
Encephalitis Lethargica	M 1	20	81	26	6	10	4	7	—	107	54
Erysipelas	M 6 F 21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	M 9 F 11	1	3	—	1	1	5	2	4	3	3
Jaundice, Acute Infective	M 1	1	2	—	3	1	2	1	6	3	15
Leprosy	M 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Measles (Rubella)	M 234 F 264	1	21	195	17	—	—	—	—	3	—
Measles (Morbilli)	M 287 F 247	7	34	207	21	—	—	—	—	5	229
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	M 7 F 14	7	73	202	5	—	—	—	—	7	257
Plague	M 1	14	51	186	1	—	—	—	—	47	240
Pneumonia, Acute Influenzal	M 3 F 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	216
Pneumonia, Acute Primary	M 257 F 205	35	68	34	3	12	12	42	51	1	6
Pneumonia (not otherwise notifiable)	M 1	13	41	18	8	—	15	44	54	6	8
Polionyelitis, Acute (Paralytic)	M 15 F 12	3	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Polionyelitis, Acute (Non Paralytic)	M 14 F 5	—	8	5	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	M 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	M 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—
Scarlet Fever	M 45 F 49	1	19	23	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
Smallpox	M 1	1	26	22	—	—	—	—	—	16	29
Typhoid Fever	M 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	26
Para-Typhoid A	M 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Para-Typhoid B	M 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhus Fever	M 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	M 8 F 12	1	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anthrax	M 1	1	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	5
TOTAL	M 1,251 F 1,184	72	333	660	35	23	18	50	60	428	823
		63	300	593	42	25	26	66	69	374	810





Monthly Notifications and Intimations of Infectious Diseases, Dundee, 1962

Disease.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.	No. of Deaths
Anthrax	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	5	—	4	3	6	12	4	4	1	4	6	7	56	27
Chickenpox	54	19	46	16	22	46	19	6	17	13	45	58	361	366
Continued Fever (undulant)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	40	33	41	52	50	31	19	17	26	47	36	41	433	311
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	3	3	7	4	2	3	2	—	3	3	2	3	35	27
Food Poisoning	2	3	1	—	2	1	6	2	1	—	—	1	19	20
Leprosy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles (Morbilli)	40	57	106	49	88	62	38	11	—	6	57	11	525	534
Measles (Rubella)	37	51	124	66	110	83	31	5	—	—	1	7	515	498
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	5	1	4	1	1	2	—	2	1	1	1	2	21	21
Pneumonia, Acute Influenzal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	8	8
Pneumonia, Acute Primary	89	74	55	41	35	28	22	19	17	23	40	53	496	462
Polio myelitis, Acute (Paralytic)	—	—	—	—	3	20	4	—	—	—	—	—	27	27
Polio myelitis (Non-Paralytic)	—	—	—	—	—	13	6	—	—	—	—	—	19	19
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Scarlet Fever	15	9	9	7	7	2	1	2	10	15	17	14	108	94
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	2	8	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	3	2	1	20	20
	292	258	399	239	327	303	152	69	77	115	215	198	2,644	2,435

TABLE XVII.

TUBERCULOSIS — Notifications and Deaths with corresponding rates per 1,000 population at Various Age Periods

Each Year since 1953

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS										NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS																
		0-5		5-15		15-25		25-45		45-65		65 & over		0-5		5-15		15-25		25-45		45-65		65 & over		
	No.	Per 1,000	No.	Per 1,000	No.	Per 1,000	No.	Per 1,000	No.	Per 1,000	No.	Per 1,000	No.	Per 1,000	No.	Per 1,000	No.	Per 1,000	No.	Per 1,000	No.	Per 1,000	No.	Per 1,000	No.	Per 1,000
1953 Notifications,	12	.71	28	1.08	81	3.24	91	1.81	61	1.50	17	.92	4	.24	10	.38	10	.40	7	.14	2	.05	2	.11		
Deaths	2	.12	2	.08	3	.12	11	.22	6	.14	6	.33	—	—	—	—	1	.04	1	.02	2	.05	1	.05		
1954 Notifications,	10	.60	30	1.15	87	3.49	104	2.08	55	1.35	16	.87	2	.12	5	.19	6	.24	9	.18	1	.02	1	.05		
Deaths,	1	.06	—	—	—	—	12	.24	12	.29	9	.49	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	.02	—	—	1	.05		
1955 Notifications,	18	1.07	29	1.11	80	3.19	100	1.99	47	1.15	13	.70	3	.18	12	.46	7	.28	6	.12	1	.02	3	.16		
Deaths,	—	—	—	—	3	.12	5	.10	12	.30	7	.38	—	—	1	.04	1	.04	3	.06	—	—	—	—		
1956 Notifications,	7	.41	15	.57	75	2.98	90	1.78	51	1.24	12	.65	1	.06	5	.19	10	.40	9	.18	9	.22	2	.11		
Deaths,	—	—	—	—	1	.04	2	.04	11	.27	11	.59	—	—	1	.04	—	—	1	.02	—	—	3	.16		
1957 Notifications,	8	.47	12	.46	76	3.01	84	1.66	70	1.70	16	.86	1	.06	4	.15	12	.47	9	.18	5	.12	5	.27		
Deaths	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	.02	7	.16	9	.48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	.05	—	—		
1958 Notifications,	11	.64	17	.64	81	3.19	172	3.37	127	3.06	46	2.46	4	.23	6	.23	5	.20	10	.20	6	.14	2	.11		
Deaths,	1	.06	—	—	—	—	5	.10	5	.12	7	.37	—	—	1	.04	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	.05		
1959 Notifications,	13	.76	17	.64	39	1.53	61	1.19	84	2.02	30	1.60	4	.23	4	.15	5	.20	9	.18	2	.05	1	.05		
Deaths,	1	.06	—	—	—	—	3	.06	6	.14	2	.11	—	—	1	.04	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
1960 Notifications,	9	.54	11	.37	31	1.35	69	1.42	42	.97	15	.72	—	—	1	.03	14	.61	15	.31	3	.07	4	.15		
Deaths,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	.02	3	.07	5	.24	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	.02	—	—	—	—		
1961 Notifications,	7	.41	8	.26	16	.70	43	.89	42	.98	14	.66	2	.12	2	.07	6	.26	8	.17	6	.14	5	.23		
Deaths	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	.02	3	.07	7	.33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	.02	2	.09		
1962 Notifications,	13	.76	15	.49	18	.79	42	.86	43	1.0	5	.23	—	—	1	.03	1	.04	12	.25	11	.26	1	.05		
Deaths	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	.02	3	.07	2	.09	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	.02	—	—		

TABLE XVIII.

TUBERCULOSIS — Notifications and Deaths with corresponding rates per 1,000 population for Each Year since 1953

	Estimated Population.	Notification and Case Rate			Deaths and Death-Rates								
		Pulmonary Tuberculosis No. per 1,000	Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis No. per 1,000	Tuberculosis (all forms) No. per 1,000	Pulmonary Tuberculosis No. per 1,000	Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis No. per 1,000	Tuberculosis (all forms) No. per 1,000						
1953	177,174	290	1.64	35	.20	325	1.84	30	.17	5	.03	35	.20
1954	176,784	302	1.71	24	.14	326	1.85	34	.19	2	.01	36	.20
1955	177,944	287	1.61	32	.18	319	1.79	27	.15	5	.03	32	.18
1956	178,536	250	1.40	36	.20	286	1.60	25	.14	5	.03	30	.17
1957	179,225	266	1.48	36	.20	302	1.68	17	.09	2	.01	19	.11
1958	180,166	454	2.52	33	.18	487	2.70	18	.10	2	.01	20	.11
1959	180,869	244	1.35	25	.14	269	1.49	12	.07	1	.01	13	.07
1960	182,399	177	.97	37	.20	214	1.17	9	.05	1	.01	10	.05
1961	182,854	130	.71	29	.16	159	.87	11	.06	3	.02	14	.08
1962	183,560	136	.74	26	.14	162	.88	6	.03	1	.01	7	.04

TABLE XIX

**PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS — Notifications and Deaths with corresponding rates per 1,000 population for Each Sex Each Year since 1953**

Year	Notifications.				Deaths			
	Males		Females		Males		Females	
	No.	per 1,000	No.	per 1,000	No.	per 1,000	No.	per 1,000
1953	150	1.85	140	1.46	15	.19	15	.16
1954	154	1.90	148	1.54	21	.26	13	.14
1955	149	1.83	138	1.43	15	.18	12	.12
1956	145	1.78	105	1.08	14	.17	11	.11
1957	157	1.91	109	1.12	12	.15	5	.05
1958	247	3.00	207	2.12	12	.15	6	.06
1959	139	1.68	105	1.07	9	.11	3	.03
1960	99	1.16	78	.80	6	.07	3	.03
1961	78	.91	52	.53	4	.05	7	.07
1962	89	1.04	47	.48	6	.07	—	—

TABLE XX.

**PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS — Deaths in Institutions Each Year since 1953**

	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961.	1962.
Total Deaths from Pul. Tuberculosis	30	34	27	25	17	18	12	9	11	6
No. of Deaths from Pul. Tuberculosis in Institutions .....	18	17	11	13	11	3	7	4	6	3
Percentage of Total Deaths from Pul. Tuberculosis dying in Institutions .....	60.0	50.0	40.7	52.0	64.7	16.7	58.3	44.4	54.5	50.0

TABLE XXI.

**MALIGNANT DISEASES — Number of Deaths and Death-rates per 10,000 population Each Year since 1953**

Year	Males		Females	Total	Rates
1953	219	198	417	23.54	
1954	226	231	457	25.85	
1955	212	226	438	24.62	
1956	191	226	417	23.36	
1957	217	239	456	25.44	
1958	228	212	440	24.42	
1959	231	233	464	25.65	
1960	217	219	436	23.90	
1961	208	236	444	24.28	
1962	244	249	493	26.86	



TABLE XXII.

Age and Sex Distribution of Deaths from Malignant Diseases during 1962 showing parts of the Body affected

## M A L E S

Location	All Ages	Age																		Total	Over 85
		244	1	2	1	1	1	4	7	23	36	43	31	26	18	13					
Lip	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mouth, Palate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tongue	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jaw, Maxilla, Antrum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salivary Glands, Parotid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tonsils	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pharynx, Fauces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nasopharynx, Nose, Internal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cheek	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Buccal Cavity, etc.	Total	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oesophagus, Gullet	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stomach, Pylorus	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Intestine	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	4	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abdomen	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	3	4	2	4	2	—	—	—	—
Rectum	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Liver, Gall Bladder	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pancreas	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peritoneum, Omentum, Mesentery	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Digestive Organs, etc.	Total	83	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	7	9	6	14	15	12	9	—	—	—
Larynx	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lung, Bronchus, Pleura	—	105	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	14	23	24	20	9	5	—	—	—	—
Mediastinum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Respiratory Organs	Total	107	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	14	23	25	21	9	5	—	—	—	—
Breast	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prostate	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Testis	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Penis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scrotum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Male Genital Organs	Total	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kidney	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bladder, Urethra	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	3	—	1	—	—	—	—
Urinary Organs	Total	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	3	—	1	—	—	—	—
Anus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ear	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nose (external)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scalp, face (rodent ulcer)	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Skin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Skin	Total	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brain	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spinal Cord	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brain and Nervous System	Total	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Adrenals	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arm, leg	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bones	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eye	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Heart	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lymphatic	—	17	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	4	2	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	—
Pelvis	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rib, Sternum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spleen	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thorax	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Throat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thyroid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Others	—	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Not Stated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other or Unspecified Organs	Total	26	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	7	2	1	3	3	1	—

## F E M A L E S

Location	All Ages	Age																		Total	Over 85
		249	—	1	1	1	4	5	22	23	27	40	32	37	23	15	—				
All Sites	249	—	1	1	1	1	4	5	22	23	27	40	32	37	23	15	—				
Lip	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Mouth, Palate	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—				
Tongue	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1				
Jaw, Maxilla, Antrum	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Salivary Glands, Parotid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Tonsils	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Pharynx, Fauces	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Nasopharynx, Nose, Internal	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1				
Cheek	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Buccal Cavity, etc.	Total	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	2				
Oesophagus, Gullet	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	2				
Stomach, Pylorus	—	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	3	6	5				
Intestine	—	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	5	1	5	4	5				
Abdomen	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Rectum	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	3	1	2				
Liver, Gall Bladder	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	2	—				
Pancreas	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1				
Peritoneum, Omentum, Mesentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Digestive Organs, etc.	Total	98	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Larynx	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Lung, Bronchus, Pleura	—	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	3	4	2				
Mediastinum	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Respiratory Organs	Total	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Cervix	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3	1	—				
Uterus, other or unspecified	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Uterus	Total	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Ovary, Fallopian Tube	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Vagina, Vulva	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Other Female Genital Organs	Total	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Breast	—	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Kidney	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Bladder, Urethra	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Urinary Organs	Total	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Anus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Ear	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Nose (External)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Scalp, face (rodent ulcer)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Skin	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Skin	Total	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Brain	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Spinal Cord	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Brain and Nervous System	Total	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Adrenals	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Arm, Leg	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Bones	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Eye	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Heart	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Lymphatic	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Pelvis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Rib, Sternum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Spine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Spleen	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Thorax	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Throat	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Thyroid	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Others	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Not Stated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Other or Unspecified Organs	Total	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				

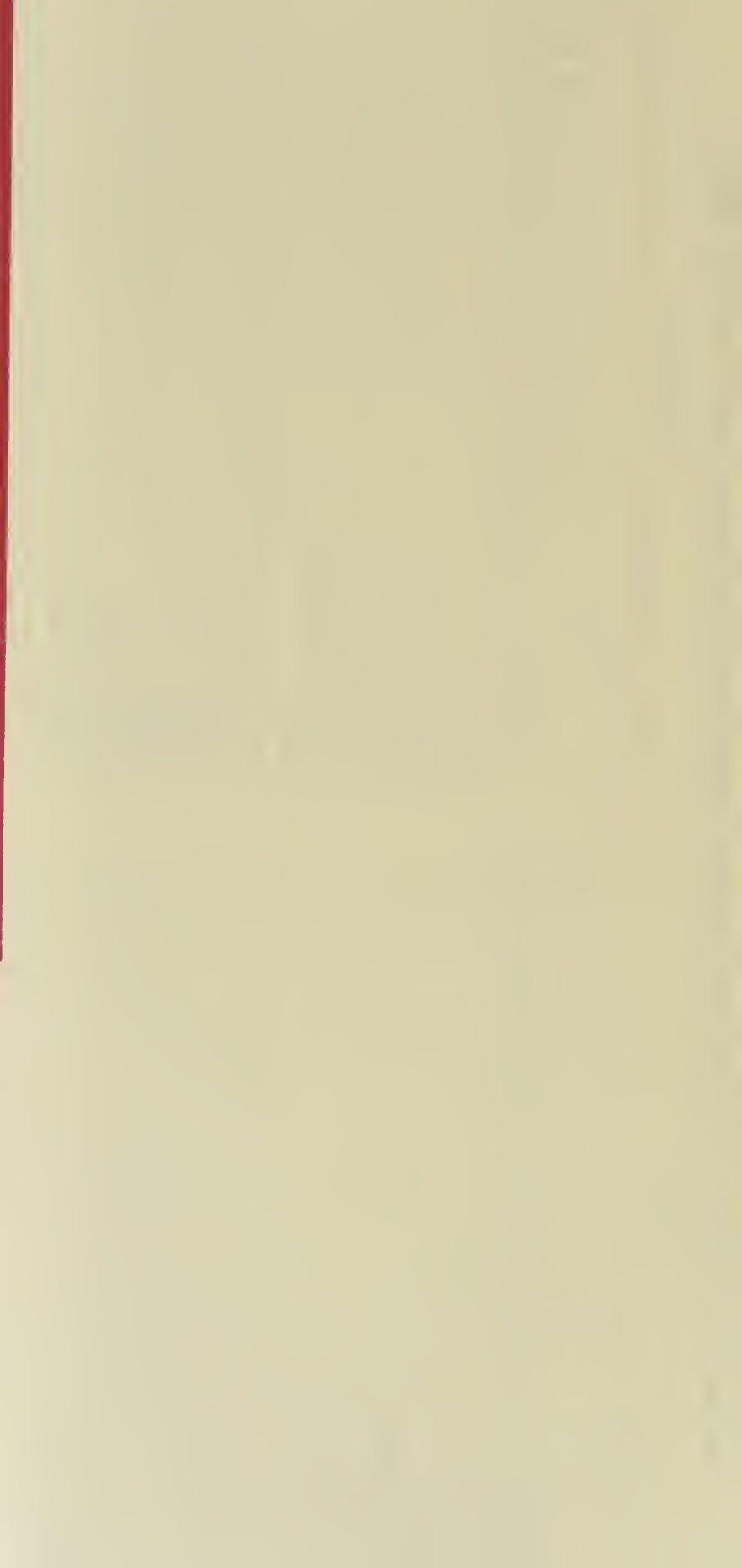


TABLE XXIII.

Number of Births per 1,000 population, Illegitimate Births per 100 Registered Births, and Marriages per 1,000 population Each Year since 1953

Year	Birth-rate	Illegitimate-rate	Marriage rate
1953	17.9	5.7	9.0
1954	18.1	6.3	9.1
1955	17.5	5.9	9.1
1956	19.2	5.2	9.9
1957	19.3	4.7	9.5
1958	19.8	5.3	8.8
1959	19.8	5.4	8.3
1960	20.5	6.0	7.9
1961	20.1	6.7	8.0
1962	20.4	6.6	8.0

TABLE XXIV.

### FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 to 1959

Report of the Medical Officer of Health in respect of the Year 1962

#### Part I. of the Act

- (1) INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including visits made by Sanitary Inspectors).

Premises	Number on Register	Inspections	Number of Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	240	355	1	—
(ii) Factories not included in (1) in which Section (7) is enforced by the Local Authority	1,027	1,282	13	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section (7) is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	39	39	2	—
Total	1,306	1,676	16	—

## (2) CASES in which defects were found.

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	Referred by H.M. Inspector (5)	No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
Unreasonable temperature (S.3.)	—	1*	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4.)	—	—	—	—	—
Want of cleanliness (S.1.)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2.)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.)—					
(a) Insufficient	4	2	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	80	79	—	2	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to out- work)	—	—	—	—	—
Total	84	82	—	2	—

\* Includes contraventions discovered during 1961 but not remedied until 1962.

### Part VIII of the Act — Outwork (Sections 110 and 111)

There were only two cases under his part of the Act concerning an out-worker in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c) who was engaged in the making, etc., cleaning and washing of wearing apparel.



## Child Health Services

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Report by Dr W. M. FEE

The period 1961/62 was a stimulating one for the Child Health section. It saw the introduction of new vaccines for routine use, notably the Oral "Sabin" vaccine which became available in the Spring, while triple and combined vaccines came into general employment in child welfare clinics and schools.

A further advance in preventive practice was brought about by the introduction of routine testing of young infants for Phenylketonuria, which was introduced in March, 1962. Health visitors now carry out this test on their first visit to young infants at or about the age of two weeks with a further test to follow in approximately a month either on home visitation, or at child welfare clinics. The condition is, of course, a relatively rare one, but, nevertheless several cases have already been detected, and referred for treatment.

This procedure was shortly joined by another, namely the routine testing of infants for congenital dislocation of the hip joint by health visitors who received instruction by an orthopaedic surgeon in the necessary technique. In both of these conditions, early diagnosis and timely treatment may do much to secure normal development in the children affected. The same remarks apply to the activity, now well founded, of testing infants on district and in child welfare clinics at or about the age of 1 year for deafness. This is carried out by the health visitors again, who have received instruction from a member of the local authority's medical staff, who has received specific training in the detection of child deafness, and who sees any cases of deafness discovered or suspected. In furtherance of this activity, arrangements were made during the year for a closer liaison between the Child Health section and its colleagues in the Ear, Nose and Throat Department of the Royal Infirmary, and in the School for the Deaf. There now exists a close and harmonious liaison between public health, hospital and educational interests in this field, to the advantage of all concerned.

An outstanding, if unwelcome event was the epidemic of poliomyelitis which visited the City from late May until early July. This involved some disruption of normal services during that period, when Child Health staff, and clinics, were necessarily employed on specific duties connected with the outbreak.

Certain aspects of the epidemic were particularly instructive. Approximately 75% of the cases were in pre-school children, i.e. children under the age of 5 years, as against 20% in children of school age. It is interesting to reflect upon the possible reasons for this relatively heavy selection of younger children for attack. Plainly, the pre-school group of children must have possessed a less effective degree of general immunity than the older group over the age of 5, a conclusion supported by the relevant statistics. It is estimated that over 80% of school children in the City had been immunised

against poliomyelitis when the outbreak commenced, as against 60% of pre-school children, and the figure may indeed have been lower than that in the area particularly involved. As it happened, the School Health Service had undertaken a specific programme of immunisation against poliomyelitis in the Spring of 1961 among primary school children; the particular object of this activity was to "top up" protection as far as possible by the administration of fourth doses of "Salk" vaccine, and during this period some 10,600 children received a fourth dose. The opportunity was also taken, where parental permission was obtained, to provide primary courses of immunisation for over 1,100 more. In the Spring of 1962, shortly before the outbreak commenced, the oral vaccine had come into service and 1,744 school entrants had received it by late May (as against 220 pre-school children).

There may well be a moral here for the observant, and one suspects that the doctors and nurses of the School Health Service earned a greater reward for the children they served (in terms of the preservation of health, and even life) than it can be possible to assess.

**Registration of Births.** 4,460 live births were registered in Dundee during 1962, corrected to 3,745 (1,873 males and 1,872 females) after allowing for outward and inward transfers (750 outward and 35 inward). This represents a live birth rate of 20.4 per 1,000 of the population compared with 20.1 in 1961.

The number of illegitimate live births registered in the City was 354 and after allowing for transfers (127 outward and 21 inward) the corrected number was 248 (113 males and 135 females) which is equivalent to an illegitimate rate of 6.6% of all live births compared with 6.7% in 1961.

There were 97 still births registered in the City during the year and after correction for transfers (30 outward and 3 inward) the corrected figure was 70 (38 males, 31 females and 1 with sex unknown). The still birth rate for the year was 18 per 1,000 live and still births.

Year	Live Birth Rate (per 1,000 population)		Illegitimate Rate (per 100 live births)		Stillbirth Rate (per 1,000 tot. births)	
	Dundee	Scotland	Dundee	Scotland	Dundee	Scotland
1958	19.8	19.2	5.3	4.1	23	23
1959	19.8	19.1	5.4	4.2	20	22
1960	20.5	19.4	6.0	4.4	18	22
1961	20.1	19.5	6.7	4.8	21	21
1962	20.4	20.1	6.6	4.8	18	20

**Notification of Births.** Notifications were received of 4,448 live births and 100 still births; 1 live birth was unnotified. Of the 4,549 total births, 292 live births and 62 still births were notified as premature, i.e. 7.8% of all births were notified as premature.

# Classification of Notified Births according to place of Confinement

Home.	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Doctor and/or Midwife —	547	539	511	526	449
Unattended — — —	3	0	1	0	1
	<u>550 (12.5%)</u>	<u>539 (12.1%)</u>	<u>512 (11.1%)</u>	<u>526 (11.5%)</u>	<u>450 (9.9%)</u>
Institution.					
Royal Infirmary — — —	1,619	1,588	1,819	1,833	1,822
Maryfield Hospital — — —	1,880	1,952	1,969	1,938	1,996
King's Cross Hospital — — —	0	0	0	2	0
Clement Park — — —	216	238	200	168	201
Other Nursing Homes — — —	140	125	111	106	80
	<u>3,855 (87.5%)</u>	<u>3,903 (87.9%)</u>	<u>4,099 (88.9%)</u>	<u>4,047 (88.5%)</u>	<u>4,099 (90.1%)</u>
	<u>4,405 (100%)</u>	<u>4,442 (100%)</u>	<u>4,611 (100%)</u>	<u>4,573 (100%)</u>	<u>4,549 (100%)</u>

The number of institutional births increased from 4,047 in 1961 to 4,099 in 1962. The proportion of hospital confinements in relation to the total number of births showed an increase of 1.6% over the 1961 figure.

**Classification of Births of Dundee Women  
according to place of Confinement**

Year.	Total Births and Stillbirths	Institutional Totals	Confinements Percentage.	Domiciliary Totals	Confinements Percentage.
1958 .....	3,644	3,098	85.0	546	15.0
1959 .....	3,687	3,152	85.5	535	14.5
1960 .....	3,800	3,289	86.6	511	13.4
1961 .....	3,765	3,240	86.1	525	13.9
1962 .....	3,789	3,339	88.1	450	11.9



# Place of Confinement for the years 1958-1962 inclusive

Home.					
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Doctor and/or Midwife —	543	535	510	525	449
Unattended .....	3	—	1	—	1
	546 (15.0%)	535 (14.5%)	511 (13.4%)	525 (13.9%)	450 (11.9%)
<b>Institution.</b>					
Royal Infirmary .....	1,309	1,257	1,434	1,452	1,492
Maryfield Hospital —	1,624	1,719	1,710	1,642	1,716
King's Cross Hospital .....	—	—	—	2	—
Clement Park and other nursing homes .....	165	176	145	144	131
	3,098 (85.0%)	3,152 (85.5%)	3,289 (86.6%)	3,240 (86.1%)	3,339 (88.1%)
	3,644 (100%)	3,687 (100%)	3,800 (100%)	3,765 (100%)	3,789 (100%)

**Domiciliary Midwifery Service.** During the year 1962, 533 women were attended by domiciliary midwives, and of these 410 were delivered at home. Of this total 193 (47.1%) applied to the local authority for the services of a midwife before the sixth month of pregnancy and 113 (27.6%) during the sixth month; in further detail:—

Month of pregnancy at time of booking.									Emergency Cases	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
—	2	26	63	102	113	71	28	4	1	410

#### Bookings by Trimesters for Domiciliary Midwifery Services

	1st Trimester	2nd Trimester	3rd Trimester	Total
1958 .....	27 (5.3%)	335 (66.0%)	146 (28.7%)	508
1959 .....	32 (6.3%)	323 (64.1%)	149 (29.6%)	504
1960 .....	31 (6.5%)	342 (71.2%)	107 (22.3%)	480
1961 .....	37 (7.3%)	350 (69.6%)	116 (23.1%)	503
1962 .....	28 (6.8%)	278 (67.8%)	104 (25.4%)	410

**Domiciliary Bookings.** All women who wish to engage a domiciliary midwife under Section 23(2) of Part III of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947, are asked to apply in the first instance at the Central Clinic, 1 Nelson Street, and 516 women attended for this purpose during the year. Initial advice and information is supplied as necessary at this time. No cases are accepted for domiciliary confinement unless a practitioner providing maternity services has been retained by the patient. Thereafter, professional attention is provided by the doctor and the midwife working in co-operation.

**Administration of Analgesics.** All the local authority's midwives are qualified to administer analgesia, whether by gas and air or trilene; during the year 342 women received gas and air analgesia administered by midwives and 1 received trilene.

**Visits paid by Midwives.** 6,497 ante-natal (including intra-natal) visits and 8,201 post-natal visits were paid by midwives during the year. Details, and comparative figures are as follows:—

	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Ante-natal (including intra-natal) visits .....	7,271	7,094	7,037	7,608	6,497
No. of births attended .....	510	507	484	504	414
Post-natal visits .....	8,903	9,248	9,258	9,276	8,201

**Medical Assistance.** In accordance with statutory requirements, the midwives summon medical assistance whenever abnormality or illness becomes evident to them while attending a patient. The following table provides the requisite details for 1962, and comparative figures over the preceding four years.

	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
In ante-natal period	114	133	127	179	142
During labour	48	55	40	69	67
In puerperium—					
For Mother	46	43	51	80	38
For Child	46	40	45	62	33
	<u>254</u>	<u>271</u>	<u>263</u>	<u>390</u>	<u>280</u>

**Midwives (Scotland) Act, 1951.** Under this Act, the local authority has a supervisory function as regards the practice of midwifery in its area; midwives intending to practise must notify the local authority of their intention to do so each year; during the year under review, 70 such notifications were received. 312 other notifications, in accordance with the rules of the Central Midwives Board for Scotland Midwives (Scotland) Act, 1951, were received during the year:—

Notification of ophthalmia neonatorum	12
Notification of artificial feeding	296
Notification of stillbirth	4

In pursuit of the local authority's statutory functions under the Nursing Homes Registration (Scotland) Act of 1938, the medical staff carried out the visitation of five maternity homes in the area during the year.

**Supply of Maternity Outfits.** Every expectant mother, who is to be confined at home and who is making use of the arrangements for expectant mothers under the National Health Service, is entitled to be supplied with a maternity outfit free of charge. These outfits contain the main dressings required at the confinement, and during the year 497 maternity outfits were issued.

**Layettes.** Layettes are issued to necessitous cases and are provided free of charge for babies of mothers who are not entitled to receive maternity benefit. During the year 9 layettes were issued.

**Stillbirths.** As already stated, the stillbirth rate was 18 compared with 21 in 1961. 70 infants (38 males, 31 females and 1 with sex unknown) were stillborn and of these 7 (10%) were illegitimate and 39 (55.7%) were premature. During 1962, 63 (90%) stillbirths occurred in institutions, and 7 (10%) occurred at home. 3 stillbirths occurred outside Dundee, to parents normally resident there.

#### Comparison of Dundee Stillbirth Rates with other Stillbirth Rates in Scotland

	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Scotland .....	23	22	22	21	18
Glasgow .....	25	26	24	23	22
Edinburgh .....	19	19	19	19	16
Aberdeen .....	16	18	21	15	18
Dundee .....	23	20	18	21	18

#### Causes of pre-natal death

Males — 38

Females — 31

Sex Unknown — 1

Total — 70

1. Causes in Mother	Total.
Accidental and other ante-partum haemorrhages ....	8
Toxaemia .....	1
Abnormalities of placenta (insufficiency, infarction, etc.) .....	12
Hydramnios .....	3
	—
	24
2. Difficulties in Labour	
Abnormalities of cord (prolapse, pressure, torsion, etc.) .....	4
Cerebral Haemorrhage .....	—
	—
	4
3 Foetal Anomalies and Deformities	
Anencephaly .....	7
Multiple Deformities .....	4
Erythroblastosis .....	4
Other deformities .....	3
	—
	18
4 Ill-Defined or Unknown Cause	
Prematurity .....	3
Postmaturity .....	1
Asphyxia .....	17
Cause Unknown .....	3
	—
	24



### Analysis of Stillbirths according to Place of delivery, Social Class, etc.

Place of Delivery.					Number of notified Dundee births and Stillbirths.	Number of Dundee stillbirths.
<b>Institution</b>						
Royal Infirmary	.....	.....	..	.....	1,492	21
Maryfield Hospital	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,716	37
Nursing Homes	.....	.....	.....	.....	131	2
<b>Home</b>						
Doctor and/or midwife	.....	.....	.....	.....	450	7
					<hr/> 3,789 <hr/>	<hr/> 67* <hr/>

\* These figures do not include 3 stillbirths which occurred outwith Dundee to mothers normally resident within the City.

### Social Class

	I. & II.	III.	IV. & V.	Unknown	Total.
No. of Stillbirths	..... 5	..... 31	..... 30	..... 4	70
Percentage of deaths in each social class	..... 7.1	..... 44.3	..... 42.9	..... 5.7	100.00
Percentage of population in each social class (Dundee)	12.00	51.62	36.38	—	100.00

### Comparison of Neo-natal and Infant Mortality rates with national rate and with other Scottish Cities

		Scotland		Glasgow		Edinburgh		Aberdeen		Dundee	
Year		I.M.	Neo-natal	I.M.	Neo-natal	I.M.	Neo-natal	I.M.	Neo-natal	I.M.	Neo-natal
1958	.....	28	19	35	26	25	17	18	14	20	15
1959	.....	28	19	35	24	25	18	23	14	23	16
1960	.....	26	18	32	22	21	16	19	14	22	16
1961	.....	26	18	31	21	23	17	22	15	24	16
1962	.....	27	18	32	22	24	17	17	12	28	21

# Causes of Neo - Natal Deaths

Cause of Death.	0-1 day	1-2 days	2-3 days	3-4 days	4-7 days	1-2 wks.	2-3 wks.	3-4 wks.	Total	%
Pneumonia .....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	2.6
Other Diseases of Respiratory System .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1.3
Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia .....	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	7.8
Congenital Malformations .....	9	2	—	—	3	4	—	—	18	23.4
Prematurity .....	6	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	8	10.4
Birth Injuries, Post-natal Asphyxia and Atelectasis .....	17	10	4	—	3	2	—	—	36	46.8
Other Diseases Peculiar to early infancy .....	2	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	6	7.8
	40	13	5	1	9	7	—	2	77	100.0

### Causes of Death of Children aged 4 wks. - 12 mths.

Cause of Death	4 wks.- 3 mths.	2-3 mths.	3-6 mths.	6-9 mths.	9-12 mths.	Total	%
Malignant Neoplasm .....	—	—	1	—	—	1	3.6
Anaemia .....	—	—	1	—	—	1	3.6
Broncho pneumonia and other Respiratory Infections	3	1	3	1	—	8	28.6
Diarrhoea .....	—	—	—	—	1	1	3.6
Congenital Malformations	3	1	2	2	—	8	28.6
Accidents in the Home .....	—	1	2	4	—	7	25.0
Other diseases of nervous system .....	—	—	—	2	—	2	7.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>100.0</b>

### Analysis of neo-natal deaths according to place of delivery

Place of Delivery.	No. of notified Dundee live births	No. of Dundee neo-natal deaths.
<b>Institution.</b>		
Royal Infirmary .....	1,471	44
Maryfield Hospital .....	1,679	27
Nursing Homes .....	129	2
<b>Home.</b>		
Doctor and/or Midwife (includes born before arrival at hospital) .....	443	4
Not known .....	—	—
	<u>3,722</u>	<u>77</u>

Of 77 mothers whose babies died in the neo-natal period. 31 were gainfully employed during their pregnancy; of these, 19 (61%) had premature deliveries. 46 mothers were not employed apart from home duties and 26 (57%) had premature babies.

### Analysis of neo-natal deaths and deaths of children aged 4 weeks to 12 months according to Social Class

	Class I. and II.	Class III.	Class IV. and V.	Total
Percentage of Dundee popula- tion in each Social Class .....	12.00	51.62	36.38	100.00
No. of neo-natal Deaths .....	2	39	36	77
Percentage of neo-natal Deaths in each Social Class .....	2.6	50.6	46.8	100.00
No. of deaths aged 4 weeks to 12 months	—	10	18	28
Percentage of deaths aged 4 weeks to 12 months in each Social Class .....	—	35.7	64.3	100.00

**Deaths of Children between one year and five years.** In addition to deaths of children under one year of age, 9 deaths of children (3 males and 6 females) aged from one to five years were noted by the Department.

Cause of Death.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Other diseases of the nervous system .....	—	1	1
Pneumonia and other respiratory diseases .....	3	1	4
Diarrhoea and other digestive diseases .....	—	1	1
Congenital malformations .....	—	1	1
Accidents in the home .....	—	1	1
Motor Vehicle Accidents .....	—	1	1
	3	6	9

**Maternal Mortality.** There were three deaths during the year ascribed to pregnancy and child bearing, giving a maternal mortality rate of 0.79.

**Ante-natal Clinics.** As previously, ante-natal clinics administered by the local authority are held once a week at two centres, namely Ancrum Road, Lochee, and Brook Street, Broughty Ferry. The Eastern Regional Hospital Board provide the medical staff, and health visitors provide nursing staff. The Regional Hospital Board also conduct their own ante-natal clinics at Dundee Royal Infirmary and Maryfield Hospital. A health visitor attends hospital ante-natal clinics thus providing a liaison between the hospital, and the local authority's Child Health Services; there is also an arrangement whereby patients booked for hospital confinement may, for convenience, attend the local authority's clinics, and domiciliary cases may attend hospital clinics.

#### Attendances at Local Authority Ante-natal Clinics

Year	Lochee		Broughty Ferry		Total	
	New Cases.	Total Attend.	New Cases.	Total Attend.	New Cases.	Total Attend.
1958 .....	58	834	85	931	143	1,765
1959 .....	0*	1,001	109	1,020	109	2,021
1960 .....	0*	863	128	1,057	128	1,920
1961 .....	0*	739	154	1,226	154	1,965
1962 .....	0*	725	139	1,202	139	1,927

\* It will be noted that no new cases attended at Lochee; the explanation is that all those attending were booked for hospital, and had been asked to make the initial attendance at the appropriate hospital and to attend for follow-up visits at the local authority clinics.

## Post-Natal Clinics

### New Cases and Attendances

Year.	Lochee.		Broughty Ferry.		Total.	
	New Cases.	Total attendances.	New Cases.	Total attendances.	New Cases.	Total attendances.
1958 .....	74	88	87	112	161	200
1959 .....	69	81	98	120	167	201
1960 .....	69	80	99	135	168	215
1961 .....	59	67	110	148	169	215
1962 .....	78	85	130	170	208	255

**Infant and Child Welfare Clinics.** There were 19,761 attendances of infants under one year compared with 18,092 in 1961; there were also 12,403 attendances of children between the ages of one and five years compared with 11,578 during the previous year.

### Attendances of Children at Child Welfare Centres

Year	New Cases			Attendances		
	0-1 Year	1-5 years	Total	0-1 Year	1-5 years	Total
1958 .....	1,699	285	1,984	18,517	6,917	25,434
1959 .....	1,757	284	2,041	16,689	7,110	23,799
1960 .....	1,846	355	2,201	20,693	10,894	31,587
1961 .....	1,845	402	2,247	18,092	11,578	29,670
1962 .....	2,006	367	2,373	19,761	12,403	32,164

564 (28.1%) of the 2,006 children under one year and 60 (16.3%) of the 367 children between one and five years attending the clinics for the first time showed defects.

**Mothercraft Classes.** Classes are held at 1 Nelson Street in the charge of a health visitor with a Mothercraft Teaching Certificate from Cromwell House. There were 86 sessions during the year and 265 women attended making 1,112 attendances compared with 278 women making 1,133 attendances in 1961.

	No. of sessions.	No. of women attending.	No. of attendances.
1958 .....	106	338	1,045
1959 .....	107	365	1,476
1960 .....	112	330	1,378
1961 .....	93	278	1,133
1962 .....	86	265	1,112

There still remains great scope for expansion in this educational field and every opportunity is taken to encourage mothers to attend; to this end, 3 additional mothercraft sessions per week at child welfare clinics are planned. The lower figures during the year 1962 reflect the effect of the poliomyelitis epidemic, when certain classes were cancelled.



**Orthopaedic Clinic.** The services of a consultant orthopaedic surgeon are available through the Dundee Children's Orthopaedic Service at the Royal Infirmary and, during 1962, 513 children (111 under one year and 402 between one and five years of age) attended for the first time.

**Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic.** There is a weekly session at Nelson Street when the services of a consultant are available. During the year 45 children (2 under one year and 43 between the ages of one and five years of age) attended this clinic for the first time.

**Nursery Clinic.** A clinic is held on five mornings a week for the purpose of examining children before admission to municipal day nurseries. There has again been an increase in the number of new cases admitted to the nurseries.

Year	Babies		Children 1.5 years		Total
	New Cases	Readmissions	New Cases	Readmissions	
1958	123	118	515	871	1,627
1959	157	135	528	948	1,768
1960	171	147	641	792	1,751
1961	190	107	762	801	1,860
1962	196	180	766	921	2,063

**Immunisation.** The following table shows the number of children born in 1961 who had completed courses of inoculation for protection against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Smallpox and Poliomyelitis by the time they were one year old or soon afterwards.

	Total no. of children reaching the age of 1 yr. i.e. babies born in 1961	No. of those completing inoculation at the age of 1 year or soon after.	Percentage.
Protection against Diphtheria	3,509	2,911	83.0
Protection against Whooping Cough	3,509	2,888	82.30
Protection against Smallpox	3,509	1,775	50.58
Protection against Poliomyelitis	3,509	3,016	86.0

**Immunisation at Child Welfare Clinics.** As from the beginning of 1962, the use of triple antigen in Child Welfare Clinics became general, and the new oral (Sabin) poliomyelitis vaccine was adopted in place of the Salk Vaccine as

from May of that year. The number of children receiving complete courses of immunisation at Child Welfare Clinics during the year was as follows:—

Immunisation	No. of children under one year receiving a complete course	No. of children under five years receiving a complete course
Diphtheria and Tetanus	69	341
Whooping Cough	2	82
Triple Antigen	66	753
Poliomyelitis (Salk)	415	443
Poliomyelitis (Sabin)	1,062	1,294
Smallpox	133	765

**Poliomyelitis.** As already mentioned in the preamble to this section, the immunisation of young children against poliomyelitis received considerable impetus during the poliomyelitis epidemic in the city in May and June, 1962, but it should be noted that the numbers entered in the columns above represent children attending Child Welfare Clinics routinely, rather than those who attended purely to obtain poliomyelitis immunisation during the emergency.

**Home Visitation by Health Visitors.** During the year health visitors made 86,378 visits to mothers and children under 5 years of age and to special cases. The number of visits to infants was 33,625, to children between one and five years 35,535 and to expectant mothers 15,149. Special visits were made to cases of ophthalmia neonatorum, infantile diarrhoea, puerperal fever and puerperal pyrexia, infectious diseases and for inquiries with regard to housing, maternal deaths, infant deaths, fostering and adoption of children and absences from day nurseries.

## Home Visitation by Health Visitors

Year	Mothers A.N.		Mothers P.N.		Babies.		Children 1-5 years.		Special Visits.							
	First visits.	Re-visits.	Total.	First visits.	Re-visits.	Total.	First visits.	Re-visits.	Total.	First visits.	Re-visits.	Total.				
1958	—	4,226	9,822	14,048	3,559	239	3,798	6,625	27,193	33,818	10,698	20,075	30,773	1,674	1,130	2,804
1959	—	4,101	9,496	13,597	3,559	324	3,883	6,773	27,447	34,220	10,447	22,592	33,039	1,482	757	2,239
1960	—	4,521	9,407	13,928	3,636	397	4,033	6,829	30,135	36,964	11,617	25,846	37,463	1,256	542	1,798
1961	—	4,053	8,681	12,734	3,619	316	3,935	6,926	26,584	33,510	11,466	26,414	37,880	1,428	539	1,967
1962	—	3,682	7,286	10,968	3,709	372	4,081	7,020	26,605	33,625	10,906	24,629	35,535	1,958	211	2,169

## DAY NURSERIES

### (a) Provided by Local Authority

There are ten Corporation Day Nurseries as follows:—

	No. of Places		No. of Children on Reg. at end of 1962		Total Attendances for 1962				
	0-2 yrs.	2-5 yrs.	0-2 yrs.	2-5 yrs.	0-2 yrs.	2-5 yrs.	Total.		
Burgess Street	12	28	40	9	24	33	1,931	4,156	6,087
Dudhope Street	12	28	40	13	22	35	2,489	4,490	6,979
Fairbairn Street	12	28	40	12	22	34	2,712	4,201	6,913
Flight's Lane	15	25	40	13	22	35	2,385	4,644	7,029
Harefield Road	12	28	40	9	29	28	2,209	5,454	7,663
Isles Lane	3	24	30	1	26	27	289	5,147	5,436
Lilybank	20	25	45	21	28	49	2,966	4,865	7,831
Linlathen	12	28	40	15	26	41	2,609	4,733	7,342
North George Street	10	18	28	10	20	30	2,284	3,168	5,452
Polepark	20	25	45	9	19	28	2,945	4,305	7,250
	128	257	385	112	238	340	22,819	45,163	67,982

**(b) Provided by Firms of Manufacturers**

There are five Industrial day nurseries as follows:—

	<b>No. of Places.</b>			<b>Attendances.</b>		
	0-2 years.	2-5 years.	Total.	0-2 years.	2-5 years.	Total.
Camperdown Nursery	30	45	75	4,193	11,079	15,272
Manhattan Nursery	35	30	65	6,027	9,675	15,702
Tay Nursery	36	34	70	7,088	7,647	14,735
Hillbank Nursery	35	25	60	6,807	6,582	13,389
Low and Bonar Nursery	20	45	65	4,095	7,610	11,705

**Training of Nursery Students.** Nine candidates from the Corporation nurseries were presented for examination during the year and eight gained the nursery nurses' certificate.

**Christmas Gifts.** Grateful acknowledgement is made for the generous gift of toys, money, etc. to the nurseries at Christmas and throughout the year. The opportunity is also taken to express warm appreciation of the loyal service given by the staff in the nurseries.

**Mother and Baby Homes.** The Local Authority pays an annual grant in respect of St. Ronan's Home and a per capita payment is made in respect of each Dundee girl admitted to Florence Booth House; both these institutions provide accommodation for unmarried mothers and their babies. During the year 52 girls were admitted to St. Ronan's Home, 11 of them from Dundee; and 80 girls were admitted to Florence Booth House, 21 of whom were from Dundee.

**Nurseries and Child-Minders Regulation Act, 1948.** No new applications were received for registration under the above Act during 1962.

**Foster Children, Adopted and Illegitimate Children.** The Health Visiting staff acts in co-operation with the Children's Department in the supervision of, and any necessary investigations into, the health of such children and those who care for them.

**Health Education.** Lectures and general instruction are provided for members of the public on a variety of topics; this year additional stimulus to this work was provided by the purchase of a 16mm. film projector, enabling the Department to employ the medium of film instruction to advantage.

**Ascertainment and Management of Deafness in Children under Five Years of Age.** The second year of this section of the work has continued with even more encouraging results, the health visitors possessing considerable experience now in noting deviations from the normal.

Their efforts have been concentrated upon children under 2 years who have comprised two-thirds of the number screened. The Specialist Medical officer to whom doubtful hearing cases have been referred has received excellent co-operation from the otologist, head teacher of the School for the Deaf, and the visiting doctor there. During the year all specialist staff attended on combined assessment meeting at the Deafness Clinic, D.R.I., where several difficult cases were examined and discussed.

### Statistical Data:—

A. Total number of children screened for Deafness	=	2,112
E. Number of children referred for first time to Specialist Medical Officer for further tests (37 by health visitors, 6 by medical officers and 6 by general practitioners)	=	49
These 49 children on further testing showed:—		
(1) Normal hearing response (including 3 backward children)	=	35
(2) Slight hearing loss (6 of these have had tonsils and adenoids removed with good effect on hearing)	=	9
(3) Severe hearing loss (see details at end of report)	=	2
(4) Still under review by otologist (2 probably normal hearing but backward and 1 nerve deafness with catarrhal element)	=	3
C. Number of children first screened in 1961 and reviewed in 1962 by specialist Medical Officer and otologist	=	13
These 13 reviews on further investigation showed:—		
(1) Normal hearing response (including 3 backward children)	=	7
(2) Slight hearing loss due to catarrhal conditions (3 have had adenoids removed with subsequent improvement in hearing)	=	5
(3) Moderate deafness—high-tone	=	1
To sum up:—		
I Total number of children found to have normal hearing (Including one with a family history of deafness)	=	2,092 (99.06%)
II Total number found to be severely deaf and requiring special training at Deaf School	=	2}
III Total number found to be moderately deaf	=	1} 3 (0.14%)
IV Total number of children found to have some hearing loss in one or both ears due to upper respiratory trouble (9 improved with removal of tonsils and adenoids, or adenoids only)	=	14 (0.66%)
V Total number of children still under review by otologist and diagnosis not yet certain	=	3 (0.14%)
TOTAL	=	<u>2,112 (100.00%)</u>



## School Health Service

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### 1. General Statistics

Population of the Area ..... 183,560  
(Registrar General's Returns at 31/12/61)

#### 1. Number of schools under Management of the Education Authority.

(a) Infant Schools	5
(b) Primary Schools	39
(c) Secondary Education:—	
(i) Three and Four Year Courses	7
(ii) Five and Six Year Courses	5
(Four with Junior Secondary Courses)	
(iii) Modified Course	1
(d) Pre-Vocational Training	3
(e) Schools for Handicapped Children	4
(f) Junior Occupational Centre	1
(g) Nursery Schools	8
(h) Nursery Classes in Primary Schools	3

#### 2. In receipt of grant from Education Authority and by arrangement for medical inspection.

Primary and Secondary ..... 1

#### 3. Under Dundee College of Education Board of Governors and by arrangement for medical inspection.

(a) Primary School	1
(b) Nursery Class	1

#### 4. Under Private Management and not under medical inspection.

(a) Primary and Secondary Education	1
(b) Nursery Schools	5
Number of children on registers	32,835
Number of children in average attendance	30,571

**2. Sanitary Conditions in Schools.** These have been in general satisfactory. Certain matters of detail received attention in individual establishments, but inevitably the standards of yesteryear, in old buildings, suffer by comparison with those to which newer schools conform. The passage of time is steadily improving the position.

### 3. Organisation and Administration.

#### (a) System and Extent of Medical Inspection and Treatment.

The groups of children prescribed for systematic medical inspection for the year ended 31st July, 1962, were:—

1. Entrants
2. Children born in 1952
3. Children born in 1948
4. Children born in 1945
5. Children born in 1954 (vision and hearing only).

Summary in terms in sessions, of the Work of the Medical Officers.

Systematic Medical Inspection .....	494
Special Visits to Ordinary Schools .....	59
For the purpose of Diphtheria Immunisation .....	64
For the medical examination of pupils before final acceptance for residence in Belmont Camp School .....	16
Visits to Special Schools .....	80
Nursery Schools and Classes .....	78
Pre-Nursing School .....	20
Commercial College .....	9
Consultation Clinic Sessions .....	447
Clinic Session for the examination of children requiring convalescence in Holiday Home .....	10
Clinic Sessions for the medical examination of children for holiday camps .....	20
Visits to Remand Home .....	78

Special Examinations by Medical Officers,  
other than those included in Table I.

Children selected for Belmont Camp School .. ..	1315
Children selected for Holiday Camps .....	224
Applicants for licences for employment .....	711
Examination of Children 2-5 years .....	143
Re-examination of Children 2-5 years .....	124
Children examined for Auchterhouse Holiday Home ..	261
Examinations in Remand Home .....	118

**Diphtheria Immunisation.** An alteration occurred during the session in that the primary immunisation of school children using F.T. and T.A.F. was terminated and the combined antigen (Diphtheria/Tetanus) came into use instead.

With the introduction and increasing popularity of Triple antigen for the immunisation of infants, it is logical that the combined antigen should come into service not only for primary immunisation but for "boost" immunisation in school entrants also.

As in previous years, school entrants were found to possess a gratifyingly high incidence of immunisation against Diphtheria; primary immunisation was arranged, where necessary and the overall position during the session 1961-62 may be stated as below, totals of immunised children being expressed, as a percentage of school entrants examined.

1957-58	98.41 %
1958-59	98.33 %
1959-60	97.67 %
1960-61	98.69 %
1961-62	98.56 %

The following figures show the current session's position in more detail.

Of the total number of school entrants examined during the session, 2,876 children had already received initial protection. 327 children had not been previously immunised and in 281 of these cases consent was received for the primary course of injections to be given. The parents of the remaining 46 children did not consent to their children receiving protection through the School Health Service.

Of the 2,876 children previously immunised, consents were received for 2,331 to receive a maintenance dose; 211 had already received this protection prior to admission to school and 28 children had received a primary course too recently for a maintenance injection to be given at this stage.

In 281 cases where children had been initially protected against Diphtheria, consent was not received to allow a maintenance injection to be given.

**Tuberculosis—B.C.G. Vaccination.** The B.C.G. Vaccination programme again followed the same pattern as that of previous years. Visits were paid to Secondary and Special Schools in the City where B.C.G. vaccination was offered to 13 year old Mantoux-negative pupils.

The following figures show the year's work in detail:—

B.C.G. Vaccination was offered to	3,432 pupils	
accepted by	3,244	„ (94.5 %)
refused by	123	„
Mantoux test was given to	3,107	„
Positive reaction	600	„ (19.3 %)
Negative reaction	2,459	„
B.C.G. Vaccination was given to	2,459	„
Conversion test was given to	1,010	„

**Immunisation against Poliomyelitis.** In accordance with the recommendations of D.H.S. Circular 5/62 and later, of D.H.S. Circular 32/62, the new oral (Sabin) vaccine was placed into service in April, 1962, for the immunisation both primary and reinforcing of school children, particularly school entrants.

This event would appear to have been fortunate in view of the epidemic of Anterior Poliomyelitis which visited the City during the month of June. 1,744 primary school children had received oral vaccine by the time that the epidemic became evident and this may possibly have influenced the circumstance that, of 38 cases, only 8 were in school children; virtually all the remainder were in pre-school children, relatively few of whom (220) had received the vaccine prior to the outbreak.

The work of the School Health Service under this heading became identified with the general immunisation effort of the Public Health Department which commenced on 13th June, when children of all ages, and adults also, received immunisation in clinics operated by medical and nursing staff: the session 1961-62 ended with this work in full swing.

At the end of the session the number of children who had received oral vaccine through the School Health Service was as follows:—

484 children received one dose
324 children received two doses
41 children received three doses
1,470 children received a fourth "boost" dose.

These figures relate to the number of children vaccinated in schools only and do not include school children who were vaccinated at any of the special clinics open during the epidemic.

(b) **Further Education Establishments.** The numbers of full-time students medically examined during sessions 1961-1962 were as follows:—

Trades College	181
Seymour Lodge Pre-Nursing School	48
Commercial College	83

Regular visits were also paid by one of the Medical Officers of the Department to give advice as necessary regarding the general health of students.

(c) **School Nursing and Arrangements for Follow-up.** A statistical summary of the work done by Health Visitors and School Nurses is shown in the following table.

	Health Visitors	School Nurses
Sessions on Medical Inspection	387	219
Sessions on Diphtheria Immunisation in Schools	105	34
Sessions on Poliomyelitis Vaccination in Schools	134	27
Additional Visits to Schools	1,369	784
Nursery Schools	87	—
Sessions at Consultation and Treatment Clinics	381	609
Orthopaedic Clinics at Dundee Royal Infirmary	38	—
Specialist Consultation Clinics (Nelson Street)	—	46



**Visits to homes by Health Visitors.**

Of Nursery School Children	17
Of Orthopaedic Cases	222
Of School Age Children in connection with infectious diseases	580
Of School Age Children concerning TB infection and contact	162
Of School Age Children concerning B.C.G. Vaccination	57
Of School Age Children for other reasons (including those following medical inspection in school)	2,465

A total of 3,503 visits were paid to 2,165 school and nursery school children.

**Cleanliness Inspections.** The number of children found with evidence of head infestation at medical inspection during session 1961-1962 was 486 (5.32%) as compared with 560 (5.72%) and 640 (6.82%) in sessions 1960-61 and 1959-60 respectively. For uncleanness of the body the figures were 51 (0.56%) for the current session, 46 (0.47%) for session 1960-61 and 88 (0.94%) for session 1958-59. In general, the downward trend in conditions of infestation and uncleanness noted last year has been maintained. Health Visitors and School Nurses carried out class inspection in their regular visits to the school, and these inspections numbered 82,103 during the current session; 50,448 were carried out by the Health Visitors and 31,655 by the School Nurses.

(d) **Co-ordination with other Departments of the Authority, with voluntary associations, and others concerned with the welfare of children.** This has been close and frequent; many of the functions of the School Health Service dovetail with those of such Departments and associations, notably the Education and Children's Departments, while the staff receive frequent advice and assistance from the Child Guidance Unit, the Royal Scottish Society of the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, the Probation department and the Police. There is also considerable liaison with hospital staffs and General Practitioners.

To these our colleagues, it is fitting that our gratitude should be recorded here for their many services, in the hope that they find the School Health Service in turn, as rewarding to approach.

**4. The Findings of Medical Inspection.** During session 1961-62, 9142 children were examined at systematic medical inspection. A total of 494 sessions were spent on this work and the average number of children examined per session was 18.51. In table II at the end of this report the details are shown in statistical form. Any significant details are commented on in the following paragraphs.



The number of parents who were present at the examination of their children was as follows:—

Inspection of—	Parents present.	Percentage.
Entrants	2,685	83.20
Second Age Group	1,204	46.29
Third Age Group	96	3.34
Secondary Age Group	1	0.23

**Recordings of heights and weights of school children examined at routine medical inspection in the prescribed age groups for the session 1961-62.**

In the following table, figures for the current session are given. For comparative purposes, the figures for 1960-61 are also detailed.

On average, there is a very slight fall in the heights of children examined by the School Health Service during the session 1961-62, although weights tend to remain in a somewhat more stable position. An exception to this generalisation is provided by the girls of the third age group, whose average height and weight both increased. It should be noted, however, that the average age at inspection in the case of these girls was 1 month older than in 1961-62 while in the case of other children, the average age at examination was 1-3 months earlier; the variations noted in the above figures may well be related to this circumstance.

# Recording of Heights and Weights of School Children Examined at Routine Medical Inspection in the Prescribed Age Groups for the Session 1961-62

	Entrants		Second Age Group		Third Age Group		Secondary Age Group	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Total Number of Children Examined	1,651	1,576	1,288	1,264	1,544	1,309	221	213
Average Age	5yr. 3mth.	5yr. 3mth.	9yr. 5mth.	9yr. 6mth.	13yr. 7mth.	13yr. 8mth.	16yr. 7mth.	16yr. 6mth.
Average Height	42.78ins.	42.50ins.	52.04ins.	51.78ins.	60.26ins.	61.24ins.	67.80ins.	63.61ins.
Average Weight	42.53 lb.	40.93 lb.	63.48 lb.	62.39 lb.	97.87 lb.	104.21 lb.	136.83 lb.	123.40 lb.

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## 1960-61 Recording was as follows:—

Total Number of Children Examined	1,625	1,530	1,404	1,308	1,699	1,741	219	197
Average Age	5yr. 4mth.	5yr. 4mth.	9yr. 6mth.	9yr. 6mth.	13yr. 7mth.	13yr. 7mth.	16yr. 9mth.	16yr. 9mth.
Average Height	43.03ins.	42.71ins.	52.36ins.	52.03ins.	60.72ins.	60.75ins.	67.88ins.	63.76ins.
Average Weight	42.5 lb.	40.97 lb.	64.14 lb.	62.92 lb.	99.21 lb.	103.33 lb.	138.86 lb.	123.26 lb.

**1-2. Clothing and Footwear.** The percentage of children found this session, with clothing unsatisfactory was 0.19 as compared with the figure of 0.28 in the previous session. For unsatisfactory footwear the figures were 1.03 for session 1961-62 and 0.92 for session 1960-61. 427 children received either boots or shoes from the Education Authority this year.

**3. Cleanliness.** This has already been commented on earlier in this report. See paragraph on page 87.

**4. Skins.** 631 children (6.89% of those examined) were found to possess skin conditions. This is an overall decrease of 2.17% in relation to last session's findings.

**5. Nutritional State.** During the session, 0.15% of all children examined were considered to be in a state of slight under nutrition. This represents a total of 14 children out of 9,142 examined. An additional 3 (0.03%) were found to be in a poor nutritional state.

**6. Mouth and Teeth Unhealthy.** There was again a decrease in the number of children suffering from unhealthy mouths this session. The figure was 1.89% as opposed to 2.09% recorded in the session 1960-61. This may well be the result of the "Happy Smile" campaign conducted in Dundee, and the continuing efforts of the School Dental Staff to improve oral hygiene.

**7. Naso-pharynx.** The figures under this heading compare favourably with those of the session 1960-61 in general. There was, however, a slight increase in the number of cases of nasal obstruction requiring observation and operation.

## **8. Eyes.**

(a) **External Diseases.** Of the 9,142 children examined during the session 1961-62, 1.17% were found to be suffering from blepharitis compared with the previous session's figure of 1.39%. The figure for strabismus showed a slight increase over the previous session; 3.62% of the children examined were found with this defect as compared with 3.42% in session 1961-62.

(b) **Visual Acuity.** The percentage of children found this session with only fair vision (i.e. vision not worse than 6/12 in the better eye) was 13.24%, which represents a fall of 1.07% over the previous year. This fall is accounted for by an improvement in the position among 9 and 13 year old children but this is counter-balanced by a rise of approximately 5% in the number of children found to have such defects among 16 year olds. This is approximately a similar increase to that reported for the previous session. However, there has

been a fall in this age group in the incidence of bad visual acuity encountered during the session, while there has been a decrease in the incidence of coloured defect found in boys (5.21% as against 6% last year).

## 9. Ears.

(a) **Diseases. Otorrhea.** The percentage of children here found to be suffering from otorrhea was 0.30%, a very slight decrease over the previous session's figures which was 0.36%. Children found to be suffering from other diseases of the ear numbered 81, (0.89%) as compared with 114 (1.16%) in session 1960-61.

(b) **Defective Hearing.** Of all children examined 1.13% (67) were found with a Grade I defect, and 0.17% (10) were found to possess a Grade II defect. These figures show an increase over the previous session's which were 0.98% and 0.11% respectively.

**Audiometric Survey.** The number of children with defective hearing on the register at 30th June, 1962 was 352, classified as follows:—

				Grades		Totals
				I.	II.	
Girls	.....	.....	.....	79	82	161
Boys	.....	.....	.....	100	91	191
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
				179	173	352
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

At present there are 63 hearing aids being used by school children in Dundee, 45 by pupils of the School for the Deaf and 18 by pupils of Primary and Secondary Schools. A routine audiometric survey for 7 year old children, and for school entrants, is carried out during the course of each session. During the session 1961-62, 6,007 children were examined in this way. The results of these examinations follow below.

# AUDIOMETRIC SURVEY

## Summary of Tests completed during Session 1961/62

	Listed	Tested	Re-tested	Normal	Defective	Grade I.	Grade II.	Absent	Transferred	Left	+ Referred to E.N.T.
1954 Age Group	3,094	2,780 89.851%	692 24.892%	2,756 99.136%	24 .863%	16 .575%	8 .287%	199	91	24	
						66.666%	33.333%				
1953 Age Group (Absentees)	227	180 79.295%	39 21.66%	179 99.444%	1 .555%	1 .555%	—	15	29	3	—
						100%					
New Entrants	2,662	2,424 91.059%	319 13.16%	2,411 99.463%	13 .536%	10 .412%	3 .123%	210	24	4	13
						76.923%	23.076%				
Previous Defectives	328	260 79.268%	197 75.769%	73 28.076%	187 71.923%	79 30.384%	108 41.538%	21	39	8	48
						42.245%	57.754%				
New Cases	380	363 95.526%	188 51.790%	283 77.961%	80 22.038%	40 11.019%	40 11.019%	17	—	—	16
						50%	50%				
	6,691	6,007	1,435	5,702	305	146	159	462	183	39	81



10. **Speech.** 0.88% of the children examined were found to possess defective articulation, a slight rise over the figure as recorded for the previous session. Stammering was found as a defect in 0.32% of the children examined, a figure virtually indetical to that for the session 1960-61.

11. **Mental and Nervous Conditions.** There was a slight rise in the percentage of children suffering from conditions under this heading; 1.96% of those examined were thus affected, compared with 1.65% for the previous session. The increase was fairly evenly distributed over the separate conditions illustrated under this general heading.

12. **Circulatory System.** The percentage of children found at medical inspection with organic heart disease was higher this session; the percentage for congenital heart disease was 0.50% as compared with 0.25% last year while the percentage for acquired conditions was 0.06% as compared with 0.03%. As regard the functional states, the percentage rose from 0.34% to 0.59%. These figures indicate that 1.15% of children were found to be suffering from cardiac conditions as compared with 0.62% last year, a circumstance predominantly due to the increase in congenital conditions encountered.

13. **Lungs.** While the percentage of children encountered with chronic bronchitis showed a slight increase (0.21% to 0.36%) there was on the other hand a fall in the incidence of suspected tuberculosis (0.19% to 0.09%) and other respiratory diseases (1.76% to 1.68%).

14. **Deformities.** A percentage of children found to be suffering from congenital deformities, both congenital and acquired, was 6.37% in the session 1961-62, compared with the previous session's figures of 6.15%. There has been no evidence to suggest any recurrence of rickets.

### Special Examination in Schools

Examinations:—					Children Examined	Children Defective
In ordinary schools	.....	.....	.....	.....	726	521
In special schools	.....	.....	.....	.....	311	311
					<hr/> 1,037 <hr/>	<hr/> 832 <hr/>

**Re-examinations following routine inspections:—**

					Children Examined	Children Defective	
In ordinary schools					3,067	880	
Defects recorded					Initial Examination		Re-examination
					Ordinary School	Special School	
Head—vermin					5	—	12
Nits					38	18	165
Other conditions					14	2	18
Body—vermin					—	—	—
Other conditions					23	5	9
Diseases of tonsils					16	5	39
Defective vision					44	86	189
Diseases of eye					17	27	47
Defective hearing					65	58	102
Diseases of ear					33	3	49
Speech defect					16	79	16
Mental or nervous conditions					47	177	38
Infectious diseases					18	1	2
Other conditions					259	120	269

The above table shows the number of examinations carried out in schools other than routine medical inspections. Included in these figures are these relating to children in special schools. The re-examinations are of children who were found to have some defect at routine medical inspection or at a previous special examination.

**Children ascertained as requiring educational treatment following special medical examination.** During session 1961-62 the number of children reported to the Director of Education as requiring special educational treatment was 183. Recommendations for their admission to schools for handicapped children were submitted for the approval of the Education Committee.

**To Day Schools in the City of Dundee.****To Fairmuir School****Mentally Handicapped**

Perthe's Disease									1
Achondroplasia									1
Sequelae post T.B. Meningitis									1
Epilepsy + Hydrocephalus									1
Epilepsy (Petit Mal)									2
Congenital malformation bladder									1
Emotional Instability									1
Emotional Instability + partially sighted									1
Post Chorca									1
Thyrotoxicosis									1
Osteomyelitis									1
Cerebral Palsy									2
Chronic Hepatitis									1
Debility									1
Celiac Disease									1

**Physically Handicapped**

Educable	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	137
Educable + Epilepsy (Grand Mal)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Educable + Epilepsy (Petit Mal)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Educable + Grade IIa deafness	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Congenital Heart (Mild)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Cerebral Palsy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Cerebral Palsy + Epilepsy (Petit Mal)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Severe Skin Condition	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
									<hr/> 149 <hr/>

**To Coldside Occupation Centre**

Ineducable	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Ineducable + Partially sighted	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Ineducable + Post Cerebral Abscess	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Ineducable + Cerebral Palsy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Ineducable + Epilepsy (Grand Mal)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
									<hr/> 7 <hr/>

**To Sight Saving School**

Congenital abnormalities of the eyes	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Defective Vision	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
									<hr/> 7 <hr/>

**To School for the Deaf**

Grade III Deafness	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
									<hr/>

**5. Medical Treatment**

(a) **Minor Ailments.** As indicated in last year's report, a new clinic was due to open in 1962; this became available in April, and it now serves the purposes of the School Health Services in admirable surroundings, among its other functions.

**Consultation Clinic Attendances.**

	Pre-School Cases	Children Consultations	School Cases	Children Consultations
Central .....	26	38	504	1,029
West .....	27	41	314	440
Lochee .....	2	2	298	614
Linlathen .....	—	—	252	769
Broughty Ferry .....	—	—	98	104
Maryfield .....	3	5	461	734
Camperdown .....	12	15	206	387
King's Cross West .....	—	2	358	495
Douglas .....	5	7	566	759
St. Michael's .....	—	—	417	543
Fintry .....	15	16	105	229
Special consultations at Central .....	7	9	97	220
	97	135	3,676	6,323

**Treatment Clinic Attendances.****Total for Ten Clinics and One Scabies Treatment Centre**

	Cases.	Attendances. No.	Av.
Cuts, bruises, sprains, minor injuries, etc. ....	1,698	5,331	3.14
Diseases of ear .....	77	144	1.87
Diseases of eye (excluding defective vision)	256	685	2.68
Diseases of Skin—			
Ringworm (scalp) .....	—	—	—
Ringworm (body) .....	9	37	4.11
Scabies .....	283	966	3.41
Impetigo .....	102	334	3.27
Other Diseases .....	274	895	3.27

It will be seen that attendances in general are down, but it must be remembered that in the month of June considerable disruption of clinical services took place when premises and staff were allocated to public immunisation during the epidemic of Poliomyelitis.

(b) **Defective Vision and Squint.** The following figures show the number of attendances made by Dundee school children at the Dundee Eye Institution for the investigation into errors of refraction. All consultations and vision tests were carried out by the Ophthalmologists operating the School Eye Service.

**Errors of Refraction:—**

First visits by children of school age .....	1,875
Return visits by children of school age .....	528
	<hr/>
	2,403
	<hr/>

**External Eye Conditions** for which treatment was prescribed, were as follows:

	Attendances.
Blepharitis .....	7
Conjunctivitis .....	2
	<hr/>
	9
	<hr/>

**Dispensing Optician.** Any child, for whom glasses are prescribed, is measured and fitted by the Dispensing Optician who also carries out adjustments and certain minor repairs to existing equipment.

**Orthoptic Treatment.** When specific treatment of this nature is required for strabismus, children are referred to the Orthoptist in the Dundee Eye Institution. Cases seen in session 1961-62 were as follows:—

First attendances by children of school age .....	131
Return visits by children of school age .....	1,826
	<hr/>
Total attendances .....	1,957
	<hr/>

(c) **Nose and Throat (Operative Treatment).** The number of cases who were seen by the Ear, Nose and Throat Consultant at his weekly clinic, were as follows:—

	School Children	Nursery School Children
New Cases .....	128	45
Return Cases .....	66	7

**Diagnoses were made as follows:—**

Ear Conditions:—	Cases.	Attendances.
Deafness .....	40	62
Wax .....	5	8
Chronic otitis media .....	1	1
Acute otitis media .....	3	4
Otitis Externa .....	1	1
Bilateral Otorrhoea .....	2	6



**Nose Conditions:—**

	Cases.	Attendances.
Nasal obstruction	22	30
Sinusitis	4	10
Epistaxis	6	7
Adenoids	3	7
Rhinitis	—	2
Mouth Breathing	3	5

**Throat Conditions:—**

	Cases.	Attendances.
Tonsils and Adenoids	37	38
Tonsils	20	20
Sore Throats	4	4
Adenoids	7	7

**General Conditions:—**

	Cases.	Attendances.
Speech defect	3	4
Colds (frequent)	1	1
Earache	2	3
Croup	2	2
Audiogram	1	1
Dermatitis Pinna	1	1

**REFERRALS:—****Dundee Royal Infirmary**

	School Children
Tonsils and Adenoids	61
Adenoids	12
Tonsils	2
Bilateral proof puncture	2
Bilateral proof puncture with removal of adenoids	6
Out patient treatment for acute otitis media	1
X-Ray Antrum	2
Bilateral proof puncture with removal of tonsils	1
X-Ray Sinuses	4

**Deafness Clinic**

Clinical examinations	28
Audiogram	10

**Speech Therapy**

2

(d) **Orthopaedic and Postural Defects (Specialists' Treatment).** By arrangement with the Eastern Regional Hospital Board, children suffering from orthopaedic and postural defects may be referred to orthopaedic surgeons who hold regular sessions at the Dundee Royal Infirmary and at Kemback Street Clinic. The School Health Service is informed of all relevant findings. Again, provision exists whereby children receiving special educational treatment in Fairmuir School are seen on the premises by orthopaedic surgeons at

regular intervals. Physiotherapy is provided in the gymnasium attached to the school. Details of the work carried out at Fairmuir School during the session 1961-62 are as follows:—

Number of cases examined by the	New Cases.	Return Cases.
Orthopaedic Consultants	—	108
Recommended for hospital treatment:—		Children.
On waiting list at 31/7/61		1
Added during session		3
		<hr/> 4
Admitted to Hospital		4
On waiting list at 31/7/62		—
		<hr/> 4

6. **Dental Inspection and Treatment.** See separate report by the Senior Dental Officer.

7. **Special Schools and Classes.** In September, 1961, Butterburn School was opened as an annexe to receive educationally sub-normal children from the parent establishment at Fairmuir. This step considerably relieved the pressure for accommodation at Fairmuir and by the end of the session 160 were in attendance there.

A welcome effect of this event was to accelerate the admission of pupils from primary schools, who had been forced to await admission for considerable periods previously.

(a) **Fairmuir School (physically and mentally handicapped)**

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
On Roll at 31/7/61	168	108	276
Admissions	89	67	156
Re-admissions from hospital	5	3	8
Admitted from Occupational Centre	—	1	1
Transferred to Hospital	5	7	12
Transferred to Approved School or Institution	2	1	3
Transferred to other area	6	4	10
Transferred to ordinary school	6	5	11
Transferred to Occupational Centre	—	1	1
Left—no longer requiring special educational treatment	21	5	26
Left—fit	2	3	5
Left—over age	4	5	9
Deceased	—	1	1
To home register	2	—	2
On Roll at 31/7/62	214	147	361

(b) <b>Coldside Occupational Centre</b>				<b>Boys.</b>	<b>Girls.</b>	<b>Total.</b>
On Roll at 31/7/61	.....	.....	.....	40	35	75
Admitted from waiting list	.....	.....		8	9	17
Left	.....	.....	.....	9	7	16
Number on Roll at 31/7/62	.....	.....		39	37	76

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(c) <b>Sight Saving School</b>				<b>Boys.</b>	<b>Girls.</b>	<b>Total.</b>
On Roll at 31/7/61	.....	.....	.....	23	13	36
Admitted	.....	.....	.....	2	3	5
Transferred to Ordinary School	.....			—	1	1
Left (over age)	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
On Roll at 31/7/62	.....	.....	.....	24	13	37

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(d) <b>School for the Deaf</b>				<b>Boys.</b>	<b>Girls.</b>	<b>Total.</b>
On Roll at 31/7/61	.....	.....	.....	30	16	46
Admitted	.....	.....	.....	3	3	6
Transferred to Ordinary School	.....			1	1	2
Transferred to other special school				—	—	—
Left (over age)	.....	.....	.....	3	—	3
On Roll at 31/7/62	.....	.....	.....	29	18	47

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(e) <b>King's Cross Hospital Annexe School</b>				<b>Boys.</b>	<b>Girls.</b>	<b>Total.</b>
On Roll at 31/7/61	.....	.....	.....	3	3	6
Admitted	.....	.....	.....	10	5	15
Discharged	.....	.....	.....	10	6	16
On Roll at 31/7/62	.....	.....	.....	3	2	5

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**Domiciliary Teaching and Bedside Instruction in Hospital.**—During the present session a total of 11 children, 9 girls and 2 boys, received education in their own homes. The number of children who received bedside instruction in hospital was 26, 16 girls and 10 boys.

Throughout the year, the average number of children on the home teaching roll was 5.65 and on the Hospital teaching roll the average number was 4.21.

**Residential Special Educational Treatment provided for Dundee children.**

	On roll at 31.7.61		Admitted 1960-61		Dis- charged 1960-61		On roll at 31.7.62	
	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.
Harmeny House School, Midlothian	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Stanmore House, Lanark	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Naemore School, Kinross	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Royal Blind School, Edinburgh	3	1	—	—	2	1	1	—
Coltness House School, Wishaw	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Westerlea School, Edinburgh	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—
East Park Home, Glasgow	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Strathmartine Hospital	2	1	—	—	—	—	2	1
St. Charles Institution, Carstairs	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Waverley Park, Kirkintilloch	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	10	8	1	—	4	2	7	6

**Report on Handicapped Children (Scotland) Act, 1947.** During the year ending 31st July, 1962, reports on the prescribed form, as required by the above order, were made in respect of 10 children in terms of Section 57 of the Education (Scotland) Act 1946.

**Nursery Schools and Classes.** During the course of the year under review no additional nursery schools have been opened. The figures relevant to existing establishments are as follows:—

Nursery Schools	Aver. No. on the roll		Aver. No. in attendance	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Polepark	20.2	18.1	16.4	15
Wesley House	12	12	10	10
Bellfield	27	18	23	14
Wallacetown	16.7	16.8	14	14.2
Ellengowan	27	23	23.8	20.21
Cotton Road	35.6	25.2	28.9	20.6
Kirkton	42	41	38	34
Fintry	32.6	26.6	27.5	22.3
<b>Nursery Classes</b>				
Dens Road School	14	10	11	8
Ancrum Road School	11.7	8.1	10.4	7.4
Liff Road School	20.1		17.1	
Demonstration School	8	12	6.2	10.3

**Health Education.** As previously, schools in this area have had the advantage of visitation by a medical officer of the Scottish Council for Health Education who has given general instruction in matters under this heading, in addition to instruction given by members of the physical education staff. Opportunities have also been taken during the routine visits by doctors and nurses to inculcate healthy habits as regards personal hygiene to school children as such opportunities have occurred.

In addition, the medical and nursing staff of the School Health Service, with their educational colleagues, provide a considerable number of lectures and demonstrations for post-graduate and under-graduate students undergoing various courses of instruction.

**TABLE I.****1961 - 62****A. Total number of children examined at:—**

## Ordinary Schools—

	(i) Systematic Examinations	(ii) Other Systematic Examinations
Entrants .....	3,227	—
Second Age Group (1952) .....	2,552	49
Third Age Group (1948) .....	2,853	21

## Senior Secondary Schools—

Age Group (1945) .....	434	6
	<u>9,066</u>	<u>76</u>

1954 Age Group (Visual Acuity and Hearing only) ..... 2,311

**B. Other Examinations:—**

Special Cases .....	2,125
Re-inspection by Medical Officers .....	3,067

Number of INDIVIDUAL children inspected at systematic examinations who were notified to parents as requiring treatment:—

	(i) Systematic Examinations	(ii) Other Systematic Examinations
Entrants .....	643	—
Second Age Group (1952) .....	533	5
Third Age Group (1948) .....	593	5
Secondary Age Group (1945) .....	69	2
1954 Age Group .....	91	—



TABLE II.

1961 - 62

## SYSTEMATIC EXAMINATIONS

## Return of Number and Percentage of Individual Children in each Age Group suffering from Particular Defects

	Number examined	Entrants		Second		Third		Secondary		All Ages	
		Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
		1,651	1,576	1,313	1,288	1,558	1,316	226	214	4,748	4,394
Total. 9,142											
Nature of Defect—											
1. Clothing unsatisfactory	—	2	2	6	2	2	2	3	—	10	7
		0.12	0.13	0.46	0.16	0.13	0.23	0.13	—	0.21	0.16
2. Footgear unsatisfactory	—	3	5	1	13	2	68	—	2	6	88
		0.18	0.32	0.08	1.01	0.13	5.17	—	0.93	0.13	2.0
Cleanliness—											
(a) Head dirty, nits or verminous	—	27	145	33	172	22	85	—	2	82	404
		1.64	9.20	2.51	13.55	1.41	6.46	—	0.93	1.73	9.19
(b) Body : dirty or verminous	—	10	18	7	4	6	6	—	—	23	28
		0.61	1.14	0.53	0.31	0.39	0.46	—	—	0.48	0.64
4. Skin—											
(a) Head: Ringworm	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Impetigo	—	3	3	3	—	2	2	—	—	8	5
		0.18	0.19	0.23	—	0.13	0.15	—	—	0.17	0.11
Other Diseases	—	24	18	24	16	31	47	18	4	97	85
		1.45	1.14	1.83	1.24	1.99	3.57	7.96	1.87	2.04	1.93
(b) Body : Ringworm	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—
		—	—	0.08	—	0.06	—	—	—	0.04	—
Impetigo	—	—	2	1	—	1	1	—	—	2	3
		—	0.13	0.08	—	0.06	0.08	—	—	0.04	0.07
Scabies	—	1	3	1	2	5	3	—	—	7	8
		0.06	0.19	0.08	0.16	0.32	0.23	—	—	0.15	0.18
Other Diseases	—	92	75	53	45	58	58	23	10	226	188
		5.57	4.76	4.04	3.49	3.72	4.41	10.18	4.67	4.80	4.28
5. Nutritional State:											
Slightly defective	—	2	3	2	4	3	—	—	—	7	7
		0.12	0.19	0.15	0.31	0.19	—	—	—	0.15	0.16
Bad	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
		—	—	0.23	—	—	—	—	—	0.06	—
6. Mouth and Teeth unhealthy	—	22	16	16	14	62	39	3	1	103	70
		1.33	1.02	1.22	1.09	3.98	2.96	1.33	0.47	2.16	1.59
7. Naso-pharynx :											
(a) Nose :											
(1) Obstruction requiring observation	—	24	32	3	4	2	1	—	—	29	37
		1.45	2.03	0.23	0.31	0.13	0.08	—	—	0.61	0.84
(2) Requiring operation	—	22	18	13	5	2	1	—	—	38	25
		1.33	1.14	0.99	0.39	0.13	0.08	—	—	0.80	0.57
(3) Other conditions	—	63	44	28	12	15	13	4	—	110	69
		3.82	2.79	2.13	0.93	0.96	0.99	1.78	—	2.32	1.57
(b) Throat :											
(1) Tonsils requiring observation	—	76	71	28	27	12	11	—	—	116	112
		4.60	4.50	2.13	2.10	0.77	0.84	—	—	2.44	2.55
(2) Requiring operation	—	37	32	12	11	3	4	—	—	53	47
		2.24	2.03	0.91	0.85	0.19	0.30	—	—	1.12	1.07
(c) Glands :											
(1) Requiring observation	—	26	21	6	3	2	3	—	1	34	28
		1.57	1.33	0.46	0.23	0.13	0.23	—	0.47	0.72	0.64
(2) Requiring operation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Eyes—											
(a) External diseases :											
Blphthalmis	—	14	12	14	17	20	27	1	2	49	58
		0.85	0.76	1.07	1.32	1.20	2.05	0.44	0.93	1.03	1.32
Conjunctivitis	—	8	5	9	2	8	10	2	1	27	18
		0.48	0.32	0.69	0.16	0.51	0.76	0.88	0.47	0.57	0.41
Cornial opacities	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	2
		—	—	—	—	0.06	0.08	—	—	0.02	0.02
Strabismus	—	67	74	35	35	25	40	4	51	131	200
		4.06	4.70	2.67	2.72	1.60	3.04	1.77	23.83	2.76	4.55
Other Diseases	—	5	11	5	4	15	9	—	—	25	24
		0.30	0.70	0.38	0.31	0.96	0.68	—	—	0.53	0.55
(b) Visual Acuity: (Snellen)											
Fair	—	3	3	136	161	185	172	57	66	381	402
		0.18	0.19	10.36	12.50	11.87	13.07	25.22	30.84	12.50	14.27
Bad	—	—	—	10	12	16	33	4	3	30	48
		—	—	0.76	0.93	1.02	2.51	1.77	1.40	0.97	1.70
Recommended for refraction	—	16	17	36	38	60	49	11	8	123	112
		0.97	1.08	2.74	2.95	3.85	3.72	4.87	3.74	3.97	3.97
†Colour defective	—	—	—	—	—	87	—	6	—	93	—
		—	—	—	—	5.58	—	2.66	—	5.21	—
9. Ears—											
(a) Diseases :											
Otorrhoea	—	7	5	6	1	6	1	—	1	19	8
		0.42	0.32	0.46	0.08	0.39	0.08	—	0.47	0.40	0.18
Other Diseases	—	12	16	18	11	11	11	1	1	42	39
		0.73	1.02	1.37	0.85	0.71	0.83	0.44	0.47	0.88	0.89
(b) Defective Hearing :											
Grade I	—	8	11	15	15	9	6	1	2	33	34
		0.48	0.70	1.14	1.16	0.58	0.46	0.44	0.93	1.07	1.21
Grade IIa.	—	—	—	2	4	2	1	—	—	5	5
		—	—	0.15	0.31	0.13	0.08	—	—	0.16	0.18
Grade IIb.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grade III.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Speech—Defective Articulation	—	50	22	4	3	1	—	—	—	55	25
		3.03	1.40	0.30	0.23	0.06	—	—	—	1.16	0.57
Stammering	—	11	3	6	1	4	4	—	—	21	8
		0.67	0.19	0.46	0.08	0.26	0.30	—	—	0.44	0.18
11. Mental and Nervous Conditions—											
(a) Backward (due to irregular attendance, etc.)	—	4	5	6	4	—	2	—	—	10	11
		0.24	0.32	0.46	0.31	—	0.15	—	—	0.21	0.25
(b) Dull (intrinsically)	—	9	6	12	5	4	2	—	—	25	13
		0.55	0.38	0.91	0.39	0.26	0.15	—	—	0.53	0.30
(c) Mentally Defective (educable)	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
		0.12	0.06	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.04	0.02
(d) Mentally Defective (ineducable)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(e) Highly nervous or excitable	—	7	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	9	2
		0.42	—	0.08	0.08	0.06	0.08	—	—	0.19	0.05
(f) Difficult in behaviour	—	30	34	16	13	5	8	—	—	51	55
		1.82	2.16	1.22	1.01	0.32	0.61	—	—	1.07	1.25
12. Circulatory System:											
(a) Organic heart disease—											
(1) Congenital	—	7	6	8	6	10	9	—	—	25	21
		0.42	0.38	0.61	0.47	0.64	0.68	—	—	0.53	0.48
(2) Acquired	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	1	2	4
		—	—	—	—	0.13	0.23	—	0.47	0.04	0.09
(b) Functional	—	10	14	6	9	11	3	1	—	28	26
		0.61	0.89	0.46	0.70	0.71	0.23	0.44	—	0.59	0.59
13. Lungs:											
Chronic Bronchitis	—	11	9	3	5	4	1	—	—	18	15
		0.67	0.57	0.23	0.39	0.26	0.08	—	—	0.38	0.34
Suspected Tuberculosis	—	1	3	—	1	1	2	—	—	2	6
		0.06	0.19	—	0.08	0.06	0.15	—	—	0.04	0.14
Other Diseases	—	48	38	22	13	21	9	2	1	93	61
		2.91	2.41	1.58	1.01	1.35	0.68	0.88	0.47	1.96	1.39
14. Deformities—											
(a) Congenital	—	24	16	8	10	9	9	—	—	41	35
		1.45	1.02	0.61	0.78	0.58	0.68	—	—	0.86	0.80
(b) Acquired (Anterior Polymyolitis)	—	2	—	2	1	4	8	—	1	8	10
		0.12	—	0.15	0.08	0.26	0.61	—	0.47	0.17	0.23
(c) Acquired (Probably Rickets)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Acquired (Other causes)	—	120	138	48	64	35	60	12	11	215	273
		7.26	8.82	3.66	4.97	2.25	4.56	5.31	5.14	4.52	6.17
15. Infectious Diseases	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
		—	0.13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.05
16. Other Diseases or Defects	—	80	98	67	68	68	64	8	6	223	236
		4.85	6.22	5.10	5.28	4.43	4.86	3.54	2.80	4.70	5.37

† Colour vision testing is carried out systematically on the third and fourth age groups (boys) only.

Totals for vision fair: Bad: Recommended for refraction—Entrants group excluded.

Totals for Hearing acuity, Grade I; Grade IIa — Entrants group excluded.



## SYSTEMATIC MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

## CLASSIFICATION

	Entrants.		Second Age Group.		Third Age Group.		Secondary Age Group.		Total.	
	No. of Children	Percentage of the Children examined in this Group	No. of Children	Percentage of the Children examined in this Group	No. of Children	Percentage of the Children examined in this Group	No. of Children	Percentage of the Children examined in this Group	No. of Children	Percentage of the Children examined at Systematic Medical Examinations
I. Children free from defects	2,006	62.16	1,665	64.01	1,835	63.85	237	53.86	5,743	62.82
II. Children (otherwise free from defects) who suffer from—										
(a) Defective vision not worse than 6/12 in the better eye with or without glasses; or	56	1.74	252	9.69	326	11.34	102	23.18	736	8.05
(b) Conditions of the mouth and teeth requiring treatment	19	0.59	22	0.85	70	2.44	2	0.45	113	1.24
(c) Both (a) and (b)	—	—	3	0.12	4	0.14	—	—	7	0.08
Total	75	2.33	277	10.66	400	13.92	104	23.63	856	9.37
III. Children suffering from ailments (other than those mentioned in II.) from which recovery is anticipated within a few weeks	731	22.65	401	15.42	400	13.92	53	12.05	1,585	17.34
IV. Children suffering from (or suspected to be suffering from) defect less remediable than defects specified in II. or III., distinguishing cases—										
(a) Where complete cure or restoration of function (in the case of eye defect, full correction) is considered possible	388	12.02	226	8.69	202	7.03	42	9.55	858	9.39
(b) Where improvement only is considered possible, e.g., without complete restoration of function	27	0.84	32	1.23	37	1.28	4	0.91	100	1.09
Total	415	12.86	258	9.92	239	8.31	46	10.46	958	10.48
Total number of children examined	3,227	100.00	2,601	100.00	2,874	100.00	440	100.00	9,142	100.00



TABLE IV.

Return of ALL Exceptional Children of School Age in the Area  
Session 1961-62

DISABILITY				At Ordinary School	At Special Schools or Classes	In Institu- tion	At No School	At Residential School	Total
1.	Blind	.....	.....	—	8	—	—	—	8
2.	Partially Sighted—								
	(a) Refractive errors in which the curriculum of an ordinary school would adversely affect the eye condition .....			2	4	—	—	—	6
	(b) Other conditions of the eye, e.g. cataract, ulceration, etc., which render the child unable to read ordinary school books or to see well enough to be taught in an ordinary school .....			5	18	—	—	3	26
B.	Deaf—								
	Grade I	.....	.....	217	—	—	—	—	217
	Grade IIa	.....	.....	99	—	—	—	—	99
	Grade IIb	.....	.....	—	11	—	—	—	11
	Grade III	.....	.....	—	27	—	—	4	31
4.	Defective Speech—								
	(a) Defects of articula- tions requiring special educational measures			56	—	—	—	—	56
	(b) Stammering requiring special educational measures .....			79	—	—	—	—	79
5.	Mentally Defective (Children between 5 and 16 years)								
	(a) Educable (I.Q. approx. 50-70) .....			25	241	—	1	—	267
	(b) Ineducable (I.Q. gener- ally less than 50) .....			2	2	39	24	12	82



DISABILITY		At Ordinary School	At Special Schools or Classes	In Institution	At No School	At Residential School	Total		
6.	Epilepsy—								
	(a) Mild and occasional .....	28	2	—	1	—	31		
	(b) Severe (suitable for care in a residential school) .....	6	1	—	—	—	7		
7.	Physically Defective (Children between 5 and 16 years)								
	(a) Non-pulmonary tuberculosis (excluding cervical glands) .....	4	—	—	—	—	4		
	(b) General orthopaedic conditions	1,321	34	—	2	—	1,361		
	(c) Organic heart disease	76	7	—	—	—	83		
	(d) Other causes of ill-health* .....	14	16	—	—	—	31		
8.	Multiple Defects—	At Ordinary School	At Special Schools or Classes	Occupational Centre	In Institution	Strathmartine Day Centre	At No School	Residential School	Total
	(i) 2b, 7b	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	6
	(ii) 3, 4a	6	3	—	—	—	—	—	9
	(iii) 3, 5a	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	8
	(iv) 3, 7b	14	1	—	—	—	—	—	15
	(v) 4a, 5a	1	10	—	—	—	—	1	12
	(vi) 4a, 5b	1	—	5	—	—	—	—	6
	(vii) 4a, 7b	8	2	—	—	—	—	—	10
	(viii) 4b, 5a	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	5
	(ix) 4b, 7b	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
	(x) 5a, 6a	—	9	—	—	—	—	1	10
	(xi) 5a, 7b	4	27	1	—	—	1	—	33
	(xii) 5a, 7c	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	5
	(xiii) 5b, 6a	—	1	3	4	1	—	—	9
	(xiv) 5b, 6b	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
	(xv) 5b, 7b	3	—	11	4	1	1	—	20
	(xvi) 5b, 7c	—	—	4	—	—	1	—	5
	(xvii) 7b, 7c	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	6
	(xviii) 7b, 7d	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	8
	(xix) 1, 5b, 7b	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	3
	(xx) 3, 5a, 7b	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	3
	(xxi) 4a, 5b, 7b	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	3
	(xxii) 5b, 6a, 7b	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	3
	(xxiii) Other multiple defects	8	23	5	4	1	—	—	41

\* Definition of ill-health—"Children who by reason of ill-health are unable to attend ordinary schools or are incapable of receiving proper benefit from the instruction in ordinary schools."

## Dental Services

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### Report by Mr DAVID A. FINLAYSON

I have pleasure in submitting the report on the work of the Dental Section for the School year ending 31st July, 1962, and for the Maternity and Child Welfare year ending 31st December, 1962.

*Staff.*—In May, 1962, one additional Dental Surgeon and Surgery Assistant were appointed to the staff making a total of 8 Dental Surgeons, 8 Surgery Assistants and 1 Clerkess.

Our request that a dental auxiliary should also be appointed was refused but we shall continue to follow with interest the developments of this experiment.

The work of our Oral Hygiene Instructor continues and is favourably commented upon by school teachers and others. I believe this is a successful way to deal with dental health education in schools especially for young children.

*Dental Health Education.*—Our annual oral hygiene competition for infant departments continued this year. Each Dental Surgeon selected the class in his or her area who had the best oral hygiene and from this short list the winner was selected. The trophy and prizes were again won by Charleston School—last year's winner—which indicates that this school is making special efforts in the field of oral hygiene and we are grateful to the Head Teacher and Staff for their interest. This year the competition was confined to school entrants of February and August who were given two special visits from the Dental Surgeon and one from the Oral Hygiene Instructor between September and December, 1962. Each entrant was given a letter to his or her parent or guardian together with a booklet "Your Children's Teeth"—published by "Family Doctor." In addition we are continuing with our follow-up survey of the sample 300 who took part in our Oral Hygiene Campaign of 1960-61. (See our reports for 1959-60, 1960-61). The result of this special examination shows:—

#### Oral Hygiene Grade As Classified by the Dental Surgeons

Good	=	41.7%
Fair +	=	35.3%
Fair —	=	21.05%
Bad	=	1.8%

which shows that a slight improvement is being maintained over the pre-campaign figures of 1960.

In April, 1962, a new clinic at Hawkhill/Peddie Street was opened and has quickly shown that it is serving a very useful purpose in that area. It is pleasant to report that the three Surgeries at Nelson Street have been re-decorated and greatly improved. We hope the new Recovery Room will soon be in use as it is urgently required. The Dental Surgery and Recovery Room at Douglas Clinic have also been re-decorated and the premises are now much more pleasing than hitherto.

During the year 751 pre-school children were given routine examination of whom 176 received treatment and including 191 emergency cases made 508 attendances. The number of school children examined was 27,348 which is a record for the Dundee Dental Service and 4,260 received treatment and, including 680 emergency cases, made 12,178 attendances. The number of expectant and nursing mothers examined was 2,189 and 442 received treatment and made 1,893 attendances. 892 mothers were requiring treatment but 67 were referred to their general practitioners. The total number of attendances for treatment by all groups, i.e. pre-school and school children and expectant and nursing mothers for routine, emergency and orthodontic treatment was 16,095. When the Dental Surgeons had completed their routine inspections and treatments 501 children already treated were given a further examination and course of treatment. Special examinations are not included in the above but are shown under that heading in the Statistics.

In February, 1962, we held our annual film fortnight when films were shown and discussions took place in Secondary Schools, Pre-Nursing School, Trades College, Commercial College and the College of Education.

We are very much indebted to the Eastern Regional Hospital Board for the excellent co-operation received from Dr Shearer and his staff of the Anaesthetic Department of Dundee Royal Infirmary and from Mr D. Munro, Orthodontist, who assists with the more difficult orthodontic cases.

We are also indebted to the staffs of the Ante-Natal Clinics at Maryfield Hospital and Dundee Royal Infirmary and to the Head Teachers and Teachers for their kind co-operation.

### Local Authority Dental Service (School and Maternity and Child Welfare)

School Year 1st August, 1961 to 31st July, 1962

M. & C.W. Year 1st January, 1962 to 31st December, 1962

#### General Statistics

	Aged 0-4 yrs.	Aged 5-17 yrs. or over	Ante-Natal	Post-Natal
Routine Dental Inspection	751	27,348	2,109	80
With Dental Defects	275	13,157	892	79
Offered Treatment	275	13,157	825	79
Accepting Treatment	178	4,814	603	78
Treated by L.A. Dental Officers	176	4,260	364	78
No. Made Dentally Fit	136	3,301	230	65
Attendances for Treatment	508	12,178	1,425	468

# Number of Children who were Inspected by the Dental Officers

Age	Systematic Inspection	Emergency Cases	Total
3 or under	389	97	486
4	362	94	456
5	2,593	91	2,684
6	2,388	76	2,464
7	2,572	73	2,645
8	2,494	76	2,570
9	2,372	57	2,429
10	2,300	74	2,374
11	2,391	74	2,465
12	2,870	47	2,917
13	2,655	46	2,701
14	2,932	43	2,975
15	1,056	15	1,071
16	315	6	321
17 or over	410	2	412
	<u>28,099</u>	<u>871</u>	<u>28,970</u>

## Details of Treatment

	Routine (1)	Special and Emergency School (2)	Total Columns (1) and (2) (3)	M. & C. W. (4)
(a) Fillings—				
(i) Permanent teeth	6,195	67	6,262	409
(ii) Deciduous teeth	1,405	29	1,434	188
(b) Extractions (not including orthodontic)—				
(i) Permanent teeth	1,315	212	1,527	1,363
(ii) Deciduous teeth	3,897	453	4,350	410
Administrations of general anaesthetic	1,699	256	1,955	403
Other operations—				
Permanent teeth	3,174	279	3,453	1,153
Deciduous teeth	2,280	93	2,373	305
Dentures—				
Partial	46	17	63	95
Full	2	1	3	227
Repairs to Dentures	7	7	14	28
Radiographs—No. of exposures (not including orthodontic)	90	4	94	16

**Orthodontic Treatment**

No. of cases continued from previous year	49
New cases	99
Cases completed	45
Cases discontinued	13
Cases continuing at end of year	90
Attendances for treatment	1,516
No. of consultations with R.H.B. orthodontist	53
No. of diagnostic examinations (not followed by treatment)	School D.S. 26
No. of cases treated—	
(a) without appliances	12
(b) with removable appliances	92
(c) with fixed appliances	21
No. of extractions (non-carious)—	
(i) Permanent teeth	226
(ii) Deciduous teeth	58
Repairs to orthodontic appliances	17
Radiographs: No. of exposures—	
Intra-oral	30
Extra-oral	—

**Special Examinations**

Holiday Camp Inspection	225
Recalled for Inspection and Treatment	501



Sanitary Department,  
17 City Square,  
Dundee.

To the Honourable,

The Secretary of State for Scotland; and  
The Lord Provost, Magistrates and Councillors—  
the Local Authority of the City of Dundee.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is with pleasure that I submit my Annual Report for 1962, prepared in accordance with the suggestions put forward in S.H.H.D. Circular 133/62 of date 31st December, 1962. In doing so, I should like to record my grateful thanks for the continued support and encouragement given to me by my Con- vener, Bailie Charles Buick, and all other members of the Corporation. I hope they will find the report interesting and that they will feel, as I do, that 1962 was another successful and rewarding year from the point of view of the Sanitary Department.

The co-operation and invaluable assistance given by other Corporation Departments during the year are also gratefully acknowledged, as also are the contributions to this report given by other Principal Officers of the Local Authority.

To the staff I would say that, as usual, my gratitude has been worthily earned. Their loyalty and support, and the excellent work they do on behalf of the citizens and local authority they represent, frequently under difficult and trying circumstances, cannot be praised too highly.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN FOREMAN,  
*Chief Sanitary Inspector.*

## Foreword

While 1962 could be said to be another year of satisfactory, and in some respects excellent, progress in the work of the Sanitary Department, there are some rather important matters on which I should like to make preliminary comment.

Without a doubt, the Corporation of the City of Dundee, like most other local authorities, can claim considerable post-war achievements in slum clearance and the improvement of housing standards generally, but the problems are still with us and, in fact, hardly seem to diminish. The trouble is that while we may be succeeding in getting rid of the worst of our slums by appropriate action under the Housing Acts, the speed with which this can be accomplished is limited by the number of new dwellings that can be made available for those displaced. There is nothing more frustrating to conscientious officials and, I am sure, to elected members of the local authority than to see people being compelled, through no fault of their own, to live in old, sub-standard, insanitary dwellings, and to know that unless something unexpected happens they will have to go on living there for years to come. The 1962 Housing Act, as is mentioned later in this report, streamlines the procedure for closing unfit houses but surely we must now ask ourselves, particularly in view of the Government's stated desire that we should expedite our slum clearance programmes, is the rate of new house building going on fast enough, and if not, what is the cause? Is it labour problems, or availability of materials, or is it simply that the inducements to build are not sufficiently attractive? And are the grants to modernise sub-standard property, and the compulsive conditions thereon, sufficiently attractive to encourage the private landlord to go ahead and do so? All the evidence is to the effect that they are not. If such dwellings do not receive regular and thorough maintenance they will very soon become the slums of the future and there is no better way of stopping this than by modernisation and reconstruction now. And while it may be argued that unfit houses which are capable of being rendered fit at a reasonable expense may be made the subject of "Notices Requiring the Execution of Works" under Section 7 of the 1950 Housing Act, it must always be borne in mind that local authorities have little or no encouragement to serve such notices because no penalty clause can be applied thereto. If the terms of the notice are not complied with within the time specified, the remedy is for the local authority to do the work themselves and recover costs—if they can! Obviously, if we are ever going to beat the slum clearance problem much new thought and something more drastic will require to be done.

In the sphere of food supplies the Sanitary Inspector has many duties and responsibilities to perform, ranging from the sampling of all classes of food as a check on quality standards, etc., to the condemnation of foodstuffs which are unfit for human consumption, hygiene in all food premises, the control and supervision of cowsheds and dairies, ice cream premises, bakehouses, etc., the enforcement of labelling legislation, the presence of preservatives and other

additives to food, and so on. Tremendous changes are taking place under this heading, not least in the way of modern prepackaging and self-service facilities, but the public in general frequently find it difficult to understand why certain unsatisfactory and, to them, unhygienic practices are still put up with, and these often lead to criticism and complaint, particularly in the correspondence columns of the press and elsewhere. They wonder, for example, why it is that in most restaurants and cafes the cakes are placed on the tables without protection, the sugar is exposed to contamination in open bowls and the milk in open jugs; they wonder why it is that such things as cooked and fresh meat and fish are exposed for sale in shop windows without protection from the rays of the sun; they wonder why we tolerate open-fronted shops; they wonder why butchers are allowed to sell green groceries and grocers are allowed to sell butcher meat; they wonder why we permit prepacked coal to be sold in such places as food shops; they wonder why in some public houses the drainer tray under the beer fonts is protected by a hood while in others it is not; and they wonder why assistants in bakers' shops persist in handling the goods they sell instead of using scoops and tongs as they do in other countries. The trouble is that the legislation does not give power to deal with such things in the way we would like. There is still in many quarters considerable resistance to change, and encouragement and persuasion are not always sufficient. This is another matter I would suggest should be given new thought. The Food Hygiene Regulations have been with us since 1959 and the weaknesses that have been exposed should now be remedied. In particular, it should no longer be necessary to prove actual contamination, with its attendant legal difficulties and which could, in certain circumstances, be tantamount to locking the stable door after the horse has bolted. Proof of exposure to risk of contamination should be all that is necessary.

And is it not time for compulsory registration by the local authority of designated food premises such as catering establishments (including industrial canteens), bakehouses, cooked meat and fish manufacturers and retailers, fried fish restaurants, butchers, game and poultry dealers, fishmongers, etc.? The Secretary of State is given power under Section 14 of the Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956, to make the necessary Orders for this to be done but so far he has failed to do so. To my mind, registration is a far better guarantee of satisfactory premises and hygienic standards and practices than a 30/-, 40/-, £5 or even a £10 or £20 fine. It also carries a seal of approval which, I feel, is far from being a bad thing from the point of view of the trader, and its value has been proved in connection with the milk and ice cream industries where registration and licensing have been compulsory for many years.

As I see it, another matter which is in need of attention and legislative amendment concerns the application of the Ice Cream Regulations to the "softie" ice cream which is run, in the presence of the customer, direct from a machine into cups or containers. The procedure is for the ice cream mixture to be first poured into a receiving bowl on the machine, from whence it runs into a small horizontal freezer to compensate for the ice cream which is being

drawn off on demand. The popularity of this product is increasing tremendously and no difficulty arises in complying with the Regulations if a pasteurised or a sterilised mix is used. With a cold mix, however, the reconstituted mixture is required to be cooled to a temperature not exceeding 28°F. within one hour of reconstitution and this, I find, cannot be achieved so far as the mixture in the receiving bowl of the unit is concerned, although no difficulty arises once it has reached the freezer. Tests which I have carried out show that the very best result that could be attained was a temperature of 31°F.—in some units it was as high as 37°F. And it must be remembered that the mixture may have to remain in the receiving bowl for quite long periods, depending on the rate of draw-off, before being cooled to the statutory temperature in the freezer. I do not suggest that cold mix should be condemned, as it is at present, for use in these machines. Rather, I feel, should the Regulations be amended to permit its use, at least in those units where the temperature in the receiving bowl can be reduced to round about 35°F.

Finally, I should like to put forward a strong plea for an amendment to the Clean Air Act making it an offence for coal and other unauthorised fuels to be sold or offered for sale in Smoke Control Areas, other than, of course, for use in exempted fireplaces and buildings. I have received assurances from many quarters of the sincerity of coal merchants to see that this practice is stopped without compulsive powers, but still it goes on. The trouble is that it only needs one to go on selling and the others have to follow suit in order to keep their customers. Such an amendment would ease considerably the administrative difficulties in regard to established Smoke Control Areas, and in any proceedings under this heading it could be made a defence for the seller to prove that he did not know, and with reasonable care could not have known, that he was selling in a prohibited area—and I have no doubt whatever that local authorities would go out of their way to see that coal merchants were kept well informed of Smoke Control Area progress and development. In my Annual Reports for 1959 and 1960 I put forward other suggestions for amendment of the Clean Air Act in the light of experience gained in the enforcement thereof since its inception, and I respectfully submit that these points are also still worthy of favourable consideration.



### Staffing

The establishment of the department is as follows:—

- Chief Sanitary Inspector
- Depute Chief Sanitary Inspector
- 4 Senior Inspectors
- 5 Assistant Senior Inspectors
- 11 Inspectors
- 2 Apprentice Inspectors
- 3 Smoke Control Area Surveyors (Temporary)
- 1 Chief Clerk
- 3 General Clerks
- 2 Shorthand-Typists

At the end of the year there was a vacancy for one Inspector, and of the six apprentices being employed, four were in lieu of qualified assistants. This has been found necessary because of the continued difficulty in attracting Inspectors to Dundee in view of the inducements being offered elsewhere, such as local authority houses at subsidised rents, car allowances and so on.

### Death-Rate : Density of Population and Acreage

The death-rate per 1,000 for 1962, as corrected, was 12.3 compared with 11.8 for the year 1961 and 11.2 for 1960.

The population, as estimated to the middle of 1962 by the Registrar-General was 183,560.

The acreage of the City, excluding foreshore, is 12,294. This works out at 14.93 persons per acre.

### Rainfall

The rainfall for the City is recorded at Mayfield Hostel—the Official Measuring Station—and the following particulars have been received in connection therewith:—

27.51 inches of rain fell in Dundee during 1962 as against 28.85 inches in 1961.



The monthly figures are shown below:—

January	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.74 inches
February	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.17 "
March	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.90 "
April	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.21 "
May	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.26 "
June	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.72 "
July	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.32 "
August	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.54 "
September	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.93 "
October	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.63 "
November	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.79 "
December	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.30 "
						<hr/>
						27.51 "
						<hr/>

This shows an average fall of 2.29 inches per month in comparison with 2.40 for 1961.

## Water Supply

The Corporation are responsible for the supply of water to the City. The Department specifically concerned therewith is controlled by Mr J. Scrimgeour, B.Sc., M.I.C.E., A.M.I.Mun.E., M.I.W.E., who kindly supplies the following relevant information:—

“ The sources and system of supply along with the area remain as hitherto. There is no change in the reservoir capacities, surface and extent of the catchment areas, and there is no material change in the population supplied. The increased quantity of water consumed during the past year again relates to both domestic and metered supplies.

## Consumption

The average daily consumption of water for all purposes for the year ended 15th May, 1962, was 14,113,000 gallons, in addition to 4,230,000 gallons passed as Compensation Water to Streams. This represents a daily consumption per head of population supplied within the area of direct supply of 67.50 gallons, of which 40.16 is for domestic and non-metered supplies, 27.48 for trade and general industrial purposes supplied through meter, and a balance of 585,000 gallons per day was supplied in bulk to other authorities. The minimum daily consumption for the same period was 10,334,000 gallons and the maximum 16,504,000 gallons.

## Chemical Analyses of Waters

The following are the average Chemical Analyses of the Lintrathen and Crombie Waters as supplied during 1962:—

	Lintrathen	Lintrathen (Filtered)	Crombie (Filtered)
pH Value	7.20	7.1	7.25
Colour (Hazen Scale)	12.5	6.25	7.50
Hardness in Clarke's Degrees—			
Temporary	0.75°	0.50°	1.25°
Permanent	1.65°	3.48°	5.56°
Combined Alkalinity as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	11.77 p.p.m.	18.27 p.p.m.	24.45 p.p.m.
Combined Chlorine	15.30 p.p.m.	24.0 p.p.m.	30.88 p.p.m.
Nitrates	.039p.p.m.	0.643p.p.m.	1.668p.p.m.
Nitrites	None	None	None
Free Ammonia	.007p.p.m.	.002p.p.m.	.002p.p.m.
Albuminoid Ammonia	.052p.p.m.	.0305p.p.m.	.045p.p.m.
Lead or other Poisonous Metals	.002 CU	.028 CU	None

## Bacteriological Analyses of Waters

Filtered and Chlorinated Water—	B. coli. absent in 100 c.c.	B. coli. present in 10 c.c. or less.
Lintrathen*	100%	None
Crombie	100%	None
Unfiltered Water, after Chloramine Treatment		
Lintrathen (taken at Clatto)	94%	14%

\* Proportion filtered at Gage."

## Sources of Water Supply—Other than Corporation

16 wells and springs continue in use, the water from which is used as follows:—

Domestic purposes	4
Brewing and manufacture of aerated water	2
Purposes incidental to industry (cooling, flushing sanitary conveniences, and horticulture)	9
Spring water used by public	1

### Domestic Water Supply—External

The following table shows the position at the end of 1962 in respect of dwellings which are not provided with an internal water supply. Of the 77 houses recorded, 38 are the subject of Closing etc. Orders. 27 are Voluntarily Closed, and 12 are included in Comprehensive Development Areas.

Ward	No. of Houses	ROOMS				WATER SUPPLY	
		1	2	3	4 and over	On Stairs, Landings, etc.	In Courts, Rural Areas, etc.
1	9	8	1	—	—	9	—
2	38	31	5	2	—	38	—
3	1	—	—	1	—	—	1
4	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
5	3	3	—	—	—	3	—
6	6	6	—	—	—	6	—
7	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
8	3	3	—	—	—	3	—
9	4	4	—	—	—	4	—
10	2	2	—	—	—	2	—
11	3	—	1	2	—	—	3
12	6	6	—	—	—	6	—
TOTALS	77	63	9	5	—	72	5

During the year 29 houses with outside water supply were vacated, while two such dwellings were converted into one with internal water supply.

### Public Sewerage

The construction and maintenance of the sewers within the City are under the control of the City Engineer, now Mr Robert Meldrum, A.M.I.C.E., M.I.Mun.E., M.T.P.I., who kindly contributes the following information.

#### “New Sewers Laid

During the year 16th May, 1961 to 15th May, 1962, 2.8 miles of new sewers were laid, making the total length of sewers in the City 264.6 miles.

The new mileage included drainage works on Corporation Housing Schemes at Menzieshill and Strips of Craigie Road.

Sewers were laid for private housing sites at Abertay Street (Tircarra Place), Charleston Drive/Denoon Terrace/Dalrymple Street, Dunmore (off Perth Road), Seafield Road (Broughty Ferry), Shaftesbury Road, and Strathern Road/Fairfield Road.

The diversion of the Overgate sewer between Long Wynd and Lindsay Street, necessitated by the first stage of the redevelopment scheme in that area, was completed.

An extension of the existing sewer in Longhaugh Road was carried out in connection with the construction of a new school there.

The new sewer works at Forfar Road required by the widening scheme there north of the Dighty Water were completed during the year.

To deal with the new housing development in the Ralston Road/Strathern Road part of West Ferry, a new storm overflow sewer, begun in 1960-61, was completed, the point of discharge to the River Tay being at the west end of Grassy Beach.

The renewal and realignment of part of the City's main outfall sewer at the rear of King George V Wharf was completed during the year.

To eliminate the discharge of trade wastes to the Dighty Water from Claverhouse Bleachfield, it was arranged that a new sewer should be laid diverting these effluents into the Dighty Valley Sewer, the cost of the work being shared with the Bleachfield owners, and construction began in April, 1962.

Since 15th May, 1962, additional sewers have been laid at Lansdowne House, Menzieshill and Nursery Road/Forthill Road Housing Schemes, at Fintry Place (Broughty Ferry) in connection with a new primary school there, and at Castleroy Road and Strathmore Street (Barnhill) for private housing development. Sewers have also been laid for a private commercial/light industrial site at Buttars Loan/South Road. The Lochee Drainage Improvement Scheme, begun in 1958, has now been completed.

During the year 1961-62 the sum of £11.445 was expended on work of maintenance and repair.

### **Flooding**

During the year 15th May, 1961 to 15th May, 1962 there were relatively few heavy rainstorms, and none of these occurred at high tide; consequently no serious flooding was reported, but in September, 1962, an unusually severe rainstorm some two hours before high tide caused extensive flooding in the low lying streets near the City Centre."

### **Scavenging and Refuse Disposal**

The Superintendent of Cleansing, Mr J. D. Henry, M.Inst.P.C., M.I.T.A., has been good enough to supply the following data regarding the functions of his Department:—

"The anticipated occupancy of our new offices and workshops as mentioned in my report last year did not materialise due to certain civil engineering difficulties. These have been overcome and 1st November, 1962, should now be our entry date.

Great difficulties are being met in obtaining tipping accommodation for excess refuse and the many other items for which space must be found. The extension of Smoke Control Areas is adding to the amount of refuse to be collected. While this is not great in tonnage it is tremendous in bulk. The Plant at Foundry Lane is not the type to deal efficiently with light, bulky refuse; consequently more must be sent out to tips.

New industries and several of the older ones are making great demands on us for refuse disposal facilities, especially burning, and it has been found impossible to accept all material requested.

Snow storms cost £9,606 for extra labour and transport, £4,545 of this being paid to other Corporation departments for their assistance.

### Refuse Collection

The amount of refuse collected during the year was:—

By Department Vehicles	.....	56,806 tons
Delivered by Traders	.....	1,132 tons
		<hr/>
A Total of	.....	57,938 tons for disposal
		<hr/>
Nett Cost of Collection £118,471 = 41/8d per ton.		

### Refuse Disposal

The above refuse was disposed of as follows:—

	House Refuse.	Trade Refuse.
Foundry Lane Plant	15,433 tons	4,915 tons
South Powrie Quarry	5,957 "	176 "
Riverside	4,313 "	282 "
Craighill Quarries	18,370 "	583 "
Gourdie Farm	754 "	18 "
Honeygreen	6,636 "	296 "
Charleston Quarry	200 "	5 "
		<hr/>
		51,663 tons
		<hr/>
		6,275 tons
		<hr/>
		57,938 tons
		<hr/>

Salvage Markets were reasonably steady although prices were lower. The amount received was £12,523.

Nett Cost of Refuse Disposal was £21,599 = 7/5¼d per ton.

### Street Cleansing and Snow Removal, etc.

Street cleanings, litter and gully cleanings amounted to 8,004 tons. During the winter the Department spread 3,015 tons of sand and grit and used 220 tons of salt on the roads in the eastern portion of the City for which we are responsible.



During snow storms 6,340 tons of snow were removed from the main streets of the City.

Nett Cost of Street Cleansing, etc., £75,674.

### Public Conveniences

Reconstruction was completed of the Gent.'s Conveniences at Peep o' Day Lane and at Lochee High Street.

The Corporation agreed to the removal of the turnstiles from the Ladies' Toilets at Castle Street and Craig Pier. This has been an advantage to the public but makes supervision more difficult. The deliberate fouling and misuse of the Ladies' Toilets has increased since the removal of the turnstiles.

Nett Cost of Conveniences, £23,095 charged to Public Health Account.

The Total Nett Cost of Department was £252,729.

Approximately 7% of the rates levied.

Equals £3 7s 4½d per premises per year,  
or 1/3½d per premises per week."

### Privies and Chemical Closets Position as at 31st December, 1962

WARD.	Conveniences.	SERVING	
		Houses.	Other Premises.
1	—	—	—
2	1	1	—
3	3	3	—
4	2	3	—
5	—	—	—
6	—	—	—
7	5	2	1
8	—	—	—
9	1	1	—
10	4	4	—
11	3	3	—
12	—	—	—
	<u>19</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>1</u>

The 19 conveniences shown in the above table are classified as follows:—

Privies	.....	.....	7	} Serving Houses
Chemical Closets	.....	.....	9	
		and		} Serving other Premises
Privies	.....	.....	3	

Of the 17 dwellings recorded, 14 are the subjects of Closing, etc. Orders. So far as the remaining three dwellings are concerned the owners have under consideration the question of modernising or closing.

## Schools

Mr J. D. Collins, M.A., B.L., LL.B., is the Director of Education and he kindly supplies the undernoted information regarding his Department:—

### “ Educational Provision in Dundee

#### Building Programme

In August 1962, the following new Primary Schools were opened:—

St. Luke's R.C. Primary School, Longhaugh Road (two-stream Primary School—accommodation 680 pupils).

St. Andrew's R.C. Primary School, Banchory Drive (single stream Primary School—accommodation 340 pupils).

It is anticipated that the first new Primary School in the Menzieshill area will be opened in February, 1963:—

Hillside Primary School, Denoon Terrace (two-stream Primary School—accommodation 680 pupils).

In addition to the above, the following Primary Schools are at present under construction and are expected to be opened in the course of the year 1963.

Gowriehill Primary School (two-stream—accommodation 680 pupils) to servc Menzieshill area.

Forthill Primary School (two-stream—accommodation 680 pupils) to replace Grove Primary School and provide additional acommodation for the new housing development which has taken place in the Broughty Ferry area.

Mossgiel Primary School (two-stream—accommodation 680 pupils) to relieve pressure of accomodation in Fintry School and cater for new houses in Linlathen and Midmill areas.

#### Closures

The old Mid Craigie Infant School, which was subsequently used as an annexe to St. Vincent's Infant School, was closed in August, 1962, and is now being used for the storage of furniture and equipment.

#### New Developments

(a) **Kingsway Technical College.** Work on this new Further Education Centre which is to replace the Trades College, is proceeding and it is hoped that the building will be completed by the end of 1963. The new College will house pre-apprenticeship and day-release courses in building and engineering, in the Food Trades, Hairdressing, Horticulture and classes for Dental and Laboratory Technicians.

(b) **New Commercial College.** This has been approved in principle and plans are in course of preparation. In order to enlarge the site a Public Enquiry was held in terms of the Town and Country Planning Act, to acquire additional ground fronting Nethergate. The Education Committee regards this development as one of considerable urgency.

(c) Plans for a new **Lawside Academy** have been approved by the Department but unfortunately progress on this development is held up on account of the Ministry of Transport's plans to enlarge the dual carriageway section of the Kingsway. A new and much enlarged traffic roundabout at the junction of Kingsway and Macalpine Road is projected.

(d) Major reconstruction and extension is at present under way relating to **Harris Academy, Stobswell Boys' School and Stobswell Girls' School.** Approval in principle has been given to new secondary schools to replace Morgan Academy and Stobswell Girls' School. The Committee have also agreed to replace Rockwell Primary School in order to afford accommodation for the modernisation of Rockwell Secondary School."

## Housing

During the year under review, the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1962, introduced, amongst other things, certain welcome changes for speeding up the procedure for dealing with unfit houses.

The basic change is that it is no longer necessary for a local authority, before making a Demolition Order or Closing Order, to serve notice of the time and place of their consideration of the condition of the house and any offer with respect to the carrying out of works or the future use of the house. The effect is that on being satisfied that a house is, or all the houses in a building are, unfit for human habitation and incapable of being made fit at reasonable expense, the local authority will proceed directly to make and serve a Demolition Order, or Closing Order as appropriate.

Another important change is that a Demolition Order may apply to a whole building, even if the houses therein are in different ownerships, provided that the building consists entirely of unfit houses which are incapable of being made fit at reasonable expense. It was previously necessary in similar circumstances for the local authority to first make and serve a Closing Order on each owner, after which the Closing Orders could be recalled and a Demolition Order substituted therefor.

Another notable feature relative to unfit dwellings is the inclusion in the Act of a list of matters relating to their condition which should be considered when determining whether or not they are reasonably suitable for human

habitation. Unfortunately, however, as in previous legislation, no specific definition of unfitness is given, but the legal and other difficulties involved thereanent are, of course, appreciated.

Several other important legislative changes concerning unfit houses are made in the Act but only the future will show whether these are having the desired effect of expediting the slum clearance drive. As indicated in the Foreword to this report, however, it is felt that something much more is needed in order to achieve the desired result within what could be considered a reasonable and acceptable time.

Insanitary dwelling-houses condemned during the year by the Local Authority as unfit for human habitation in terms of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950/62, numbered 451, which figure includes 41 dwellings in Comprehensive Development Areas. Details are as follows:—

	HOUSES				Total
	1 room	2 rooms	3 rooms	4 and over rooms	
Dwelling-houses Closed by Demolition Order	43	129	22	8	202
Dwelling-houses Closed by Closing Order .....	99	124	20	4	247
Dwelling-houses where Undertakings were accepted .....	—	2	—	—	2
	142	255	42	12	451

Following acceptance by the Local Authority of an Undertaking that the two houses in a building would not be used for human habitation a "Suspension Order" was made suspending the Demolition Order for one year. This accounts for the reference in the above table to Undertakings being accepted in respect of two 2-roomed dwellings.

In addition to the aforementioned 451 houses, 367 dwellings represented to the Local Authority during the previous year, but not finally disposed of, were also classified as unfit during 1962, making a total for the year of 818.

At 31st December, 422 of these 818 dwelling-houses were unoccupied.

The following are the details of the 367 extra dwellings.

	HOUSES				Total
	1 room	2 rooms	3 rooms	4 and over rooms	
Dwelling-houses Closed by Demolition Order	18	25	2	1	46
Dwelling-houses Closed by Closing Order .....	114	188	11	8	321
	132	213	13	9	367



The undernoted table gives combined details of the 818 dwelling-houses classified as unfit for human habitation during the year under review.

	HOUSES				Total
	1 room	2 rooms	3 rooms	4 and over rooms	
Dwelling-houses Closed by Demolition Order	61	154	24	9	248
Dwelling-houses Closed by Closing Order .....	213	312	31	12	568
Dwelling-houses where Undertakings were accepted .....	—	2	—	—	2
	274	468	55	21	818

In addition to the above, however, 109 houses were also classified as unfit for human habitation upon the owners offering Voluntary Undertakings that the houses would not be relet after being vacated by the existing tenants until the Local Authority were satisfied that the dwellings had been rendered fit for human habitation.

The following are details of these 109 houses Voluntarily Closed.

1 room	2 rooms	3 rooms	4 and over rooms
20	49	17	23

By the end of the year, 32 of these dwellings were unoccupied.

It is of interest to record that following upon the 1962 Act coming into operation the acceptance by the Local Authority of such Voluntary Undertakings is no longer legally permissible.

Hereunder is shown the total result of the department's efforts during 1962 towards reducing the number of insanitary dwelling-houses within the City:—

	UNFIT HOUSES				Total
	1 room	2 rooms	3 rooms	4 and over rooms	
Houses dealt with following representations to Local Authority .....	274	468	55	21	818
Houses Voluntarily Closed by Undertakings	20	49	17	23	109
	294	517	72	44	927

It is most important that the list of condemned houses still in occupation should not be permitted to become so large as to get out of hand. A survey at the end of the year revealed that 748 such dwellings were still occupied, namely:—

	UNFIT HOUSES				Total
	1 room	2 rooms	3 rooms	4 and over rooms	
Condemned Houses .....	191	349	49	16	605
Condemned and reopened under Licence .....	1	1	—	—	2
Voluntarily Closed Houses (Undertakings)	27	80	18	16	141
	219	430	67	32	748



These 748 unfit houses were occupied by 737 families, and in keeping with the statutory standard for overcrowding laid down by the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950:—

500 householders require alternative accommodation of 1 room
158 householders require alternative accommodation of 2 rooms
69 householders require alternative accommodation of 3 rooms
9 householders require alternative accommodation of 4 rooms
1 householder requires alternative accommodation of 5 rooms

The Corporation's re-housing policy, however, is based upon the standard, according to the number of bedrooms, laid down and recommended in D.H.S. Circular No. 149/44, and in this case the following are the numbers and sizes of houses needed to accommodate the families concerned:—

498 of 2 rooms (1 bedroom and living room)
180 of 3 rooms (2 bedrooms and living room)
49 of 4 rooms (3 bedrooms and living room)
7 of 5 rooms (4 bedrooms and living room)
3 of 6 rooms (5 bedrooms and living room)

No action in terms of Part III of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950, was taken by the Local Authority during 1962, but so far as Clearance Areas which were the subject of Resolutions of previous years are concerned there were 346 dwelling-houses still in occupation, being 55 less than the figure for 1961. This reduction was entirely due to the taking of further action in respect of houses which had deteriorated to such an extent as to necessitate the passing of Closing or Demolition Orders under Section 9 of the Act.

Thus, some 346 houses still remain as having been dealt with solely under Part III of the Act.

The following table gives complete details of houses dealt with under the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950, which were still in occupation at the end of the year.

	1 room	2 rooms	3 rooms	4 and over rooms	Total
Houses dealt with under Part II. ....	191	349	49	16	605
Houses dealt with under Part II. and re-opened under Licence ....	1	1	—	—	2
Voluntarily Closed Houses (Undertakings)	27	80	18	16	141
Houses dealt with under Part III. ....	43	213	63	27	346
	262	643	130	59	1,094

During 1962, 1,161 new houses were erected throughout the City, 902 being built by the Corporation and 259 by Private Enterprise.

At 31st December, 1,600 dwellings were in course of construction by the Corporation.

The Corporation's policy of renovating existing dwelling-houses as an ancillary means of easing the City's housing problem was continued during the year. Plans were approved to convert 31 houses in two properties purchased for that purpose into 16 modern dwellings. On completion of the project one house of one room and fifteen of three rooms, all with kitchenette and bathroom, will be added to the up-to-date dwelling-houses in the City.

### **Elderly Persons**

During the year 26 houses of one room and 176 of two rooms were erected at the undernoted sites:—

Linlathen, 2nd Dev.	—	4
Linlathen, 3rd Dev.	—	20
Midmill	—	84
Menzieshill, 2nd Dev.	—	84
Whorterbank	—	10,

a total of 202 dwelling-houses, 73 of which were occupied by old age pensioners.

The end of the year survey of condemned houses still in occupation, already referred to, revealed that of the 748 dwellings within this category, 332 were occupied by either one or two elderly persons and 133 of these by old age pensioners.

### **Overcrowding**

The City Factor's lists of families rehoused during the year show that 475 known cases of overcrowding were abated when the families were rehoused. No up-to-date figures relative to the overall picture of overcrowding in the City are available, however.

### **Squatting**

This post-war problem in Dundee is now practically non-existent, and, with the continuance of the policy of rendering all condemned dwellings totally unsuitable for further occupation as soon as they are vacated by their legal tenants, no similar situation should arise in the future.

545 condemned dwellings were so treated during 1962.

### Housing Priority for Tuberculous Cases

The situation in respect of families with a T.B. element where the Medical Officer of Health recommended priority in housing is shown in the following table:—

On list at 31/12/61	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
Added during year 1962	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
					<hr/>
					47
Removed during 1962:—					
Rehoused	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
Patient deceased	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Other reasons	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
					<hr/>
					27
					<hr/>
Remaining on list at 31/12/62	.....				20
					<hr/>

**TABLE I.**

Shows the number of houses which have been erected during the year 1962:—

	1 Room	2 Rooms	3 Rooms	4 Rooms & over	Total
By the Corporation	47	221	501	133	902
By the Scottish Special Housing Association	—	—	—	—	—
By Private Enterprise	—	1	91	167	259
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	47	222	592	300	1,161
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

'A'

Act under which erected	Scheme or Site	Type	Number of Houses Completed				Number of Houses Completed							
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1919	Logie	Flatted	—	8	162	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1919	Logie	Tenement	—	—	—	8	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1919	Hospital Park	Flatted	—	52	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—
1919	Stirling Park	Do.	—	—	116	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	52
1919	Taybank	Do.	—	—	180	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1919	Craigebank	Cottage	—	—	76	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1919	Dunlop	Flatted	—	—	88	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	88	—
1919	Broughty Ferry	Do.	—	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1919	Broughty Ferry	Tenement	—	46	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1923	Broughty Ferry	Do.	—	68	128	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	72
1924	Craigebank	Do.	—	204	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	156
1924	Alpin Road	Do.	—	52	164	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1924	Lawton	Do.	—	—	264	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1924	Stirling Park	Do.	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1924	Sted. Houses (Lawton Rd. and Alpin Rd.)	Do.	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1924	Sied House (Alpin Rd.)	Do.	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1924	Strathmore Avenue	Bungalow Tenement	—	—	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1924	Lawton (Boof's Patent)	Flatted	—	—	264	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1924	Graham Street (Boof's Patent)	Do.	—	—	235	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1924	Paterson Street	Tenement	—	216	180	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1924	Academy Street	Do.	—	66	210	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1924	Academy Street	Do.	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1924	Do. 5th Dev.	Do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1924	Lawton Farm	Flatted	—	—	12	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1924	Harefield Road	Do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1924	Law Crescent	Do.	—	64	196	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1924	Hopburn Street	Do.	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1924	Ann Street	Tenement	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1924	Do.	Do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1925	(Not State Aided) — Glenprosen Terrace	Flatted	—	24	68	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1925	Graham Street	Do.	—	72	160	72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1925	Taybank	Do.	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1925	(S. Tenements) —	Do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1923	Dunlop	Tenement	—	24	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1923	Byron Street	Do.	—	—	36	48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1923	Arday Street	Do.	—	—	36	72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1923	Wester Clepington I.	Do.	—	30	138	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1923	Wester Clepington II.	Do.	—	96	150	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1923	Tulidoph Road	Do.	—	18	66	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1923	Tulidoph Road	Flatted	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1923	West Port	Tenement	—	6	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1930	Sundeman Street	Do.	—	6	112	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1930	Queen Street B.F.	Do.	—	—	6	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1930	Cleppington Road	Do.	—	36	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1930	W. Cleppington III.	Do.	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1930	W. Cleppington Street	Do.	—	20	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1930	Laureston Street	Do.	—	—	92	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1930	Menour Crescent	Do.	—	18	66	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1930	Lorne Street	Do.	—	—	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1930	Arbroath Road	Do.	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1930	Carnegie Street	Do.	—	3	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1930	Constitution Street	Do.	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1930	Cotton Road	Do.	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1930	Ann Street	Do.	—	—	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1930	Cuning Street	Do.	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1930	Kinghorne Road	Do.	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1930	Harcourt Street	Do.	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1930	Paterson Street	Do.	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1930	Optate's Road	Do.	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1930	Millington Road	Do.	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1930	Blackburn Road	Do.	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1930	Forbank Road	Do.	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1930	Hawthill	Do.	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1930	Cross Row	Do.	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1930	Hill Street	Do.	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1930	King Street, B.F.	Do.	—	3	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1930	Marshall Street	Do.	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1930	Fairhairn Street	Do.	—	56	24	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1930	Hospital Street	Do.	—	12	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1930	Dens Road	Do.	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1930	Maitland Street	Do.	—	—	6	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1930	Benrie Road	Do.	—	—	18	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1930	Valley Street	Do.	—	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1930	Volsey Street	Do.	—	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1930	Do., 2nd Dev.	Trad.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1930	Mid Craigie, 1st Dev.	O.P.H.	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1930/38	Mid Craigie, 2nd Dev.	Do. & Cot.	—	32	120	300	154	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1950	Mid Craigie, 3rd Dev.	O.P.H.	—	—	256	80	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1950	Mid Craigie, 4th Dev.	R.S. Trad.	—	16	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1930	Hilltown (H.) Nos. 59/69	R.S. Trad.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1930/38	Queen Street, B.F., 2nd Dev.	Tenement	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1930/38	Gardner Street	Do.	—	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1930/38	Morgan Street	Do.	—	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1930	Beechwood, 1st Dev.	Do.	—	32	—	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1930	Beechwood, 2nd Dev.	Do. & Cot.	—	92	36	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1930	Beechwood, 3rd Dev.	Tenement	—	—	42	130	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1938	Beechwood, 4th Dev.	Do.	—	—	90	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1938/50	Polarpark	Do.	—	48	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1938	Limlaten	Flat & Cot.	—	178	280	98	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1950	Do., 2nd Dev.	Maisonettes & Cottages	—	41	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1950	Do., 3rd Dev.	Do.	—	12	24	72	59	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1938	Wellgrove	Flat & Cot.	—	—	12	25	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1950	Long Lane, B.F.	Tenement	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1950	Magdalene's Kirkton—	Do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1950	1st Dev.	Flat & Cot.	—	160	88	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1950	2nd Dev.	Cottage	—	—	219	70	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1950	3rd Dev.	Do.	—	—	127	60	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1950	4th Dev.	R.S. Trad.	—	—	310	58	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1950	5th Dev.	O.P.H.	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1950	Swedish Type	Cottage	—	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1950	West Kirkton—	Do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1950	1st Dev.	Cottage	—	—	270	100	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1950	2nd Dev.	Alumn.	—	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1950	3rd Dev.	B.I.S.F.	—	—	300	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1950	2nd Dev.	W.-F.	—	—	36	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1950	3rd Dev.	Traditional	—	—	32	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1950	4th Dev.	Cottage Do.	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1950	Dryburgh—	Do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1950	1st Dev.	Cottage	—	110	54	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1950	2nd Dev.	W.-F.	—	—	32	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1950	3rd Dev.	Orit	—	—	17	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1950	4th Dev.	Cottage	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1950	Glenart Park, 2nd Dev.	Do.	—	—	107	41	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1950	Do., 3rd Dev.	R.S. Trad.	—	—	100	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1950	Blackshade	O.P.H.	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1950	St. Mary's—	Per. Alumn.	—	—	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1950	1st Dev.	Orlit	—	—	36	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

1930	3rd Dev.	Stuart	—	76	74	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
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In addition to the above, 52 x 4 roomed houses were erected at Johnston Avenue, under the 1923 Act by the Corporation, all of which are owner-occupied.







## Houses Erected by Scottish Special Housing Association—

### Temporary Housing—

### The Corporation of Dundee as Trustees—

**'D'**

By Corporation—

Scheme or Site	Type	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Craigie	Maisonettes and Flats	3	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Strips of Craigue	Cottages & O.P. Flats	8	28	75	12	—	—	123	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whorterbank— 1st Dev.	Multi Storey Flats	—	26	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2nd Dev.	Maisonettes	—	—	15	3	—	—	—	—	86	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Menziehill— 3rd Dev.	Tenements	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4th Dev.	Cottages & Flats	—	44	120	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	164	—	—	—	—	—
5th Dev.	Maisonettes & O.P.	6	38	88	65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	197	—	—	—	—	—
6th Dev.	Cottages Do.	21	—	79	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	120	—	—	—	—
Nursery Road, Forhill	Maisonettes	27	—	144	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	195	—	—	—	—
St. Mary Place, C.D.A.— and	Cott. & Multi Storey	24	—	64	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	103	—	—
Foggyley— 2nd Dev.	Maisonettes	—	46	84	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	138	—	—	—	—	—
Menziehill— 7th Dev.	Multi Storey Flats	—	52	116	—	—	—	—	—	163	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Maisonettes & Cott.	33	—	169	71	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	273	—	—	—	—
TOTALS		122	246	959	230	3	—	123	—	272	15	—	—	—	1087	—	—	—	103



TABLE III.

Gives the number of houses provided since 1919, excluding houses outwith the control of the Corporation erected by Private Enterprise, etc.:—

Corporation—	1 Room	2 Rooms	3 Rooms	4 Rooms & over	Total
1919 - 1928	—	518	2,185	128	2,831*
1929 - 1938	96	1,027	2,468	592	4,183
1939 - 1945	—	—	509	836	1,345
1946 - 1950	—	—	365	1,602	1,967
1951 - 1955	—	—	2,178	2,261	4,439
1956 - 1960	4	741	3,662	1,037	5,444
1961	33	210	526	142	911
1962	47	221	501	133	902
Fleming Trust	192	158	146	—	496
Peter Gray Housing Trust	24	—	—	—	24

Government Erected Temporary Dwellings—	1 Room	2 Rooms	3 Rooms	4 Rooms & over	Total
1945	—	—	77	—	77
1946	—	—	579	—	579
1947	—	—	634	—	634
1948	—	—	260	—	260

Note:—27 of the dwellings were demolished during 1960, 179 during 1961, and 29 in 1962.

Scottish Special Housing Association—	1 Room	2 Rooms	3 Rooms	4 Rooms & over	Total
1946 - 1950	—	—	—	360	360
1951 - 1955	—	—	572	834	1,406
1956 - 1960	—	2	885	424	1,311
1961	—	2	59	10	71
1962	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	396	2,879	15,606	8,359	27,240

\* Includes (a) 76 Timber Huts (now demolished) and (b) 52 houses at Johnston Avenue (now Owner-Occupied).

The above tables show 27,240 houses have been provided; an average of 619 per annum over the past 44 years.



**TABLE IV.**

Houses provided by Private Enterprise:—

			1 Room	2 Rooms	3 Rooms	4 Rooms & over	Total
1919 - 1928	.....	.....	—	3	499	657	1,159
1929 - 1938	.....	.....	14	59	526	1,104	1,703
1939 - 1945	.....	.....	—	2	151	109	262
1946 - 1950	.....	.....	—	—	61	110	171
1951 - 1955	.....	.....	—	1	235	432	668
1956 - 1960	.....	.....	1	5	328	600	934
1961	.....	.....	—	—	99	175	274
1962	.....	.....	—	1	91	167	259
Totals	.....	.....	15	71	1,990	3,354	5,430

**TABLE V.**

Shops, etc., converted into dwelling-houses; houses reconstructed and re-opened, and large houses sub-divided:—

			1 Room	2 Rooms	3 Rooms	4 Rooms & over	Total
1919 - 1928	.....	.....	57	162	42	50	311
1929 - 1938	.....	.....	132	281	87	161	661
1939 - 1945	.....	.....	6	98	29	46	179
1946 - 1950	.....	.....	4	36	72	272	384
1951 - 1955	.....	.....	4	26	77	201	308
1956 - 1960	.....	.....	24	37	31	106	198
1961	.....	.....	—	—	6	22	28
1962	.....	.....	—	—	5	20	25
Totals	.....	.....	227	640	349	878	2,094

**Summary of Houses Provided — Period 1919 to 1962**

Provided by---			1 Room	2 Rooms	3 Rooms	4 Rooms & over	Total
Table III.—Corporation, Trusts, Scottish Special Housing Association and Temporary Houses	.....	.....	396	2,879	15,606	8,359	27,240
Table IV.—Private Enterprise	.....	.....	15	71	1,990	3,354	5,430
Table V.—Shops, etc., converted into houses	.....	.....	227	640	349	878	2,094
Totals	.....	.....	638	3,590	17,945	12,591	34,764

These tables show a grand total of 34,764 houses provided during the past 44 years; an average of 790 houses per annum.

TABLE VI

Houses (a) Voluntarily Closed and Vacated, (b) Closed by Order and Vacated, (c) Demolished, or (d) turned into Business Premises:—

			1 Room	2 Rooms	3 Rooms	4 Rooms & over	Total
1919 - 1928	.....	.....	348	294	74	108	824
1929 - 1938	.....	.....	1,618	1,764	304	307	3,993
1939 - 1945	.....	.....	1,316	1,252	140	66	2,774
1946 - 1950	.....	.....	306	347	75	184	912
1951 - 1955	.....	.....	247	444	89	190	970
1956 - 1960	.....	.....	925	1,564	298	143	2,930
1961	.....	.....	173	302	286	69	830
1962	.....	.....	181	540	117	70	908
Totals	.....	.....	5,114	6,507	1,383	1,137	14,141

The total of 14,141 is equal to an average annual figure of 321 houses closed. From the "Houses Provided" total of 34,764 as shown in Tables III, IV and V, we must deduct the above 14,141, being the number of dwellings which have gone out of use as such during the past 44 years. This gives a net increase of 20,623 houses in the City, or an average annual contribution of 468.

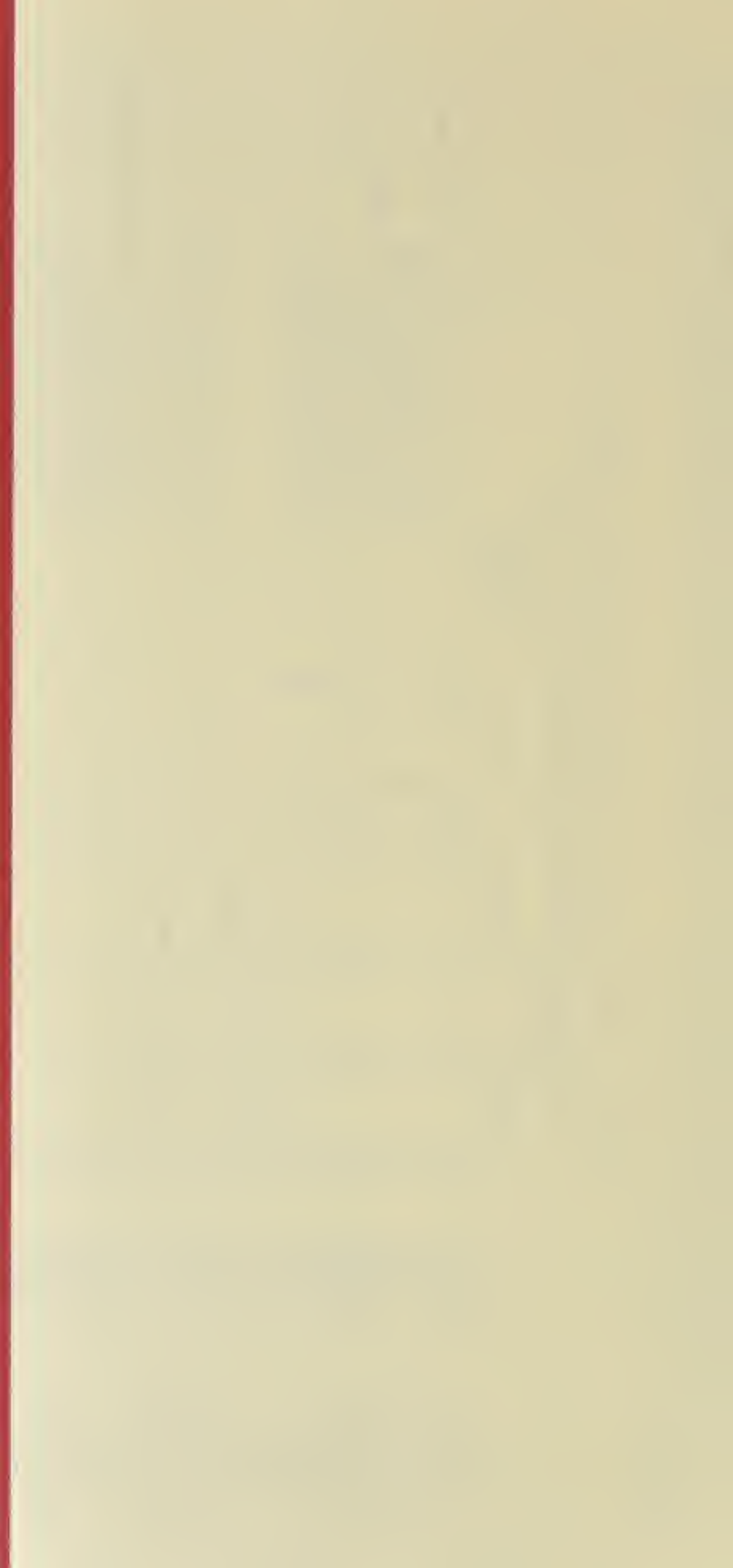


The following table shows the dwelling-houses within the City which have been dealt with by Clearance Resolutions and, in addition, the details of the properties adjoining these areas included by the Local Authority under Section 27 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950, to make the schemes effective:—

# **HOUSING (SCOTLAND) ACTS, 1950/62 CLEARANCE AREAS** (Consolidating the Housing (Scotland) Acts, 1925 to 1949)

Area Number	Date of Resolution	Included in Terms of Section 27			Totals		No. of Houses Still Occupied at Dec. 31, 1962	REMARKS
		Houses	Other Premises	Houses	Other Premises	Houses		
1 to 18	17/11/30	304	73	23	19	327	92	All buildings demolished except 1 Hall.
19 to 32	1/12/32	259	31	6	34	265	65	Scheme completed in 1933.
Queen St., B.F.	5/3/31	15	—	1	3	16	3	Scheme completed in 1933.
33 to 34	17/6/32	50	—	2	—	52	—	One building yet to be demolished.
35 to 91	2/11/33	840	101	113	74	953	175	Amended 1935 and 1936.
92 to 100	14/2/35	109	17	47	17	156	34	Scheme completed 1946.
101	1/8/35	43	5	3	17	46	22	Scheme completed 1949.
102	6/6/35	56	9	—	—	56	9	
103	1/8/35	Resolution rescinded, 2/4/36					—	
104	3/10/35	Resolution rescinded, 6/2/36					—	
105 to 106	2/7/36	8	—	7	13	15	13	Scheme completed 1955.
107 to 109		Representations Cancelled.					—	
110	1/10/36	24	—	—	8	24	8	All the houses were demolished during 1938
111	1/10/36	26	1	—	1	26	2	All houses vacated.
112	1/10/36	6	—	—	—	6	—	Scheme completed 1939.
113 to 115	1/10/36	52	5	1	4	53	9	Scheme completed 1957.
116 to 117	1/10/36	21	5	—	3	21	8	Amended Resolution, 1939.
118	9/11/36	23	—	—	—	23	—	Amended Resolution, 1938. All houses vacated.
119	3/12/36	25	—	3	—	28	—	Scheme completed 1939.
120	4/3/37	22	—	—	—	22	—	All the houses were demolished during 1955
121	2/9/37	13	3	—	—	13	—	All houses vacated.
122	2/9/37	11	5	27	—	38	5	
123	2/9/37	67	6	—	1	67	7	
124	2/9/37	15	6	—	2	15	8	
125	2/9/37	18	3	4	1	22	4	
126 to 126a	2/9/37	65	1	16	2	81	3	
127	2/9/37	242	6	18	39	260	45	
128	7/10/37	71	11	—	—	71	11	
129	8/11/37	59	3	7	3	66	6	
130	8/11/37	111	9	8	1	119	10	
131 to 131b	8/11/37	73	11	51	21	124	32	
132	10/2/38	75	—	—	—	75	—	Amended Resolution, 1938.
133	10/2/38	99	5	—	—	99	—	All houses vacated.
134	10/2/38	17	6	—	—	17	5	All houses vacated.
135	10/2/38	55	2	17	39	72	41	
136	3/3/38	35	2	—	—	35	2	
137	3/3/38	48	1	—	9	48	10	
138	3/3/38	16	—	—	—	16	—	
139	3/3/38	313	41	—	3	313	44	
140	3/3/38	257	12	37	35	294	47	
141	3/3/38	125	5	—	—	125	5	
142	7/4/38	37	6	—	—	37	6	
143	7/4/38	33	—	—	—	33	—	All houses demolished during 1957.
144	7/7/38	4	2	—	1	4	3	Scheme completed 1948.
145	7/7/38	45	5	—	1	45	6	All houses vacated.
146	7/7/38	16	6	—	5	16	11	All houses vacated.
147	7/7/38	19	3	12	1	31	4	
148	7/7/38	11	2	2	2	11	4	
149	7/7/38	24	8	11	12	35	20	
150	7/7/38	18	4	—	—	18	4	
151	7/7/38	10	—	15	3	25	3	All houses vacated.
152	7/7/38	25	1	16	2	41	3	
153	7/7/38	77	15	—	3	77	18	
154	7/7/38	166	10	13	4	179	14	
155	7/7/38	62	3	—	9	62	12	All houses vacated.
156	7/7/38	51	18	4	5	55	23	All houses vacated.
157	7/7/38	112	4	20	11	132	15	
158	1/12/38	7	—	—	—	7	—	Scheme completed 1939.
159	1/12/38	30	1	1	3	31	4	All houses vacated.
160	2/2/39	45	5	15	20	60	25	All houses vacated.
161	6/4/39	30	2	43	10	73	12	
162	6/7/39	23	7	—	7	23	14	
		4,513	487	541	448	5,054	935	346

During the post-war years many houses, due to deterioration, have been dealt with in terms of Section 9 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950, as amended by Section 21 of the Act of 1962 and are thus discounted in the total of 346 shown above.





## Summary in regard to Housing Conditions and Alterations during the year 1962

### I.—Particular of Houses (50) improved:—

	1 Room	2 Rooms	3 Rooms	4 Rooms & over
(a) At instance of Sanitary Inspector and after plans had been submitted to and approved by the Works Committee	—	6	18	26

### II.—New houses completed and ready for occupation during the period:—

#### (a) Under Corporation Housing Schemes—

	1 Room	2 Rooms	3 Rooms	4 Rooms & over
Ward 1—Strips of Craigie— Cottages	—	—	4	—
Ward 3—Foggyley, 1st Dev.— Multi-Storey Flats	—	1	29	—
Whorterbank, 1st Dev.— Multi-Storey Flats	—	26	58	—
Whorterbank, 2nd Dev.— Multi-Storey Flats and O.P.H.	—	10	—	12
Ward 4—Midmill— Trad., Maisonettes, Flats, Cottages, O.P.H.	—	84	156	58
Ward 5—Linlathen, 2nd Dev.— Trad., Maisonettes, Flats, Cottages, O.P.H.	4	—	7	1
Linlathen, 3rd Dev.— Trad., Maisonettes, Flats, Cottages, O.P.H.	8	12	37	20
Ward 8—Menziesshill, 1st Dev.— Traditional, Cottages, Flats, Maisonettes	20	18	203	15
Menziesshill, 2nd Dev.— Traditional, Cottages, Flats, Maisonettes	14	70	—	27
Ward 9—Blackness Road	1	—	7	—
Total Houses — 902.				

#### (b) Private Enterprise—

	1 Room	2 Rooms	3 Rooms	4 Rooms & over
Ward 2	—	—	13	5
Ward 3	—	—	—	1
Ward 5	—	—	3	4
Ward 7	—	—	4	10
Ward 8	—	—	4	25
Ward 9	—	—	—	23
Ward 10	—	—	40	70
Ward 11	—	1	27	29
Total House — 259.				

Giving a grand total of 1,161 new houses erected throughout the period.

III.—Particulars of dwelling-houses closed (908) for human habitation during the year 1962 in whole or in part and vacated:—

	1 Room	2 Rooms	3 Rooms	4 Rooms & over
(a) Converted into business premises, offices, shops or work-shops, etc. ....	1	6	7	10
(b) By absorption into other houses ....	—	3	4	14
(c) Closed by Order, Demolition Order or Undertaking ....	137	268	27	5
(d) Comprehensive Dev. Areas ....	24	197	33	33
(e) Voluntarily Closed ....	19	66	17	8
(f) Pre-Fabricated Houses ....	—	—	29	—
	181	540	117	70

IV.—Dwelling-houses demolished (753) during the year 1962.

	1 Room	2 Rooms	3 Rooms	4 Rooms & over
(a) Dwelling-houses that had been Closed by Order or Demolition Order ....	93	236	40	3
(b) Houses Voluntarily Closed ....	2	6	2	1
(c) Redevelopment of Sites ....	5	10	5	1
(d) Pre-Fabricated Houses ....	—	—	29	—
(e) Comprehensive Dev. Areas ....	27	227	35	31
	127	479	111	36

In addition to the above, 29 shops and other premises were demolished.

V.—Net Result for year 1962—

The net result for the period is that there are 253 more houses available for human habitation than at 31st December, 1961, i.e. houses of:—

1 Room	2 Rooms	3 Rooms	4 Rooms & over
134 less	318 less	475 more	230 more

Visits in connection with housing activities totalled 8,513.

### Housing (Repairs and Rents) (Scotland) Act, 1954, Rent Act, 1957 Certificates of Disrepair

Only one such application was received during 1962. The Certificate was eventually granted.

### Revocation of Certificates of Disrepair

One request was received craving that a Certificate of Disrepair be cancelled as the various defects detailed thereon had been duly remedied. Investigation, however, revealed that this was not so, and the request was refused.

A request for revocation made in 1961 but held in abeyance until certain further works had been carried out, was resolved in 1962 by the eventual granting of the application.

### Complaints Relating to Insanitary Conditions and Public Health Nuisances

Complaints under this heading numbered 2,648 and in connection therewith, as well as in the course of day to day inspections for the detection of nuisances, the inspectorate made 12,322 visits. Following this action 4,890 requests, oral or written, were made to landlords, authors of nuisances or others responsible, seeking the abatement of 3,295 matters of complaint.

The following table gives particulars of the complaints and/or nuisances encountered and dealt with.

Choked and defective water closets, sinks, drains, etc.	1,283
Choked and defective gullies and rainwater conductors	84
Leaking roofs	240
Defective chimneys	132
Internal conditions of houses (plasterwork, woodwork, glazing, dampness, etc.)	668
Defective ashbins	27
Dirty and verminous houses	123
Rat infestations	154
Dirty stairs, passages and water closets	113
Miscellaneous	471
	<u>3,295</u>

As usual, little difficulty was encountered in securing the abatement of nuisances and in the majority of cases initial efforts by personal contact were successful. In some instances, however, neglect to comply with verbal requests necessitated the service of written Intimations followed, when necessary, by the issue of Statutory Notices. On no occasion was it necessary to institute Court proceedings to get the terms of a Notice fulfilled.

A few of the complaints received were without foundation but were nevertheless fully investigated. Others were of a trivial nature, the complainants, on occasion, confessing that they had more or less approached the department in the hope that new or better houses would be the outcome.

Nuisances concerning defective and choked drains and sanitary fittings were in the majority and, as a rule, abated promptly, unless the work involved was the mutual responsibility of several owners. Any delay in such cases was usually due to the time spent in securing agreement on who was to do the job and what was to be the respective shares of the cost.

As in former years, complications arose on occasion regarding the removal of nuisances in tenement properties where individual flats had been sold for owner-occupation as and when they became vacant. Apart from the fact that more and more such accommodation is changing hands in this way for the first time, other dwellings have reached the stage of having been sold and resold several times—often with added complications. Another difficulty frequently encountered arises from the increasing practice of an owner-occupier handing over his flat, free gratis and for nothing, to the tenant of a subsidised Corporation house in exchange for the tenancy. The idea of owning a house of one's own, with no rent to pay, appeals greatly to some people, but they frequently overlook the fact that they have obligations regarding mutual repairs to roofs, drains, etc.

There are now in Dundee quite a few tenemental properties in which all houses have been sold. The original owner of the houses may have selected his purchasers carefully, but subsequent sales were not given the same consideration or even concluded on a proper legal basis. As a result, some properties have gradually deteriorated until they could be classified as "slums"; in fact, several such properties have recently had to be dealt with under the Housing Acts as unfit for human habitation.

Towards the end of 1962 the influx of many coloured people was apparent, and although Indian students and pedlars have been in our midst for many years the latest arrivals obviously did not belong to either category. It was soon learned that they were Pakistanis who had come here to find work in the jute mills. Investigation as to where and how they were living revealed that they were buying flats in tenement properties adjacent to their places of work and that there were very few families as such, the households for the greater part consisting of from four to six males living together. The inevitable complaints from occupiers of adjoining flats were received and dealt with, mainly in connection with the occasional misuse, and failure to cleanse, toilet accommodation used in common.

The number of "decontrolled" houses rises considerably every year and invariably these are let at greatly enhanced rents. In addition, the tenants are frequently required to sign an agreement accepting responsibility for general repairs and maintenance—unfortunately, quite legal. Very often, however, they forget about this and feel aggrieved, to say the least, when the landlord refuses to undertake such work. Such a situation can also be embarrassing to this department as it ties our hands considerably.

Each year the investigation of complaints reveals some nuisance of an unusual nature, and the following might be eligible for inclusion under this heading.

A householder sought our advice regarding an unpleasant smell which had persisted in the living room and entrance lobby for a few months. Part of the flooring was lifted in order that the foundations might be fully examined.



but these were found in a dry, clean state. The smell was particularly discernible at the underfloor ventilation openings, however, especially when there was a puff of wind. It transpired a rose bed close to the house had been treated with artificial manure, the smell from which was being blown in through the ventilators and up through the floor into the dwelling. This small strip of ground was the only part of the garden so treated, and it was by taking samples of soil from other parts that the tenant was finally convinced of the innocuous source of the nuisance which had eluded detection for quite a period.

The services of the department were requested to trace the source of an unpleasant odour which was causing embarrassment to assistants and customers alike in a busy outfitter's premises in the centre of the City. Suspicion was eventually directed towards one of the fluorescent lighting tubes which was seen to be flickering and which was giving off a vibrant sound indicative of the fact that it was nearing the end of its useful life. An electrician was called in and on dismantling the light discovered that the starting unit had burned out and was giving off this foul smell, similar to that of decaying fish. The fitting of a new starter abated the nuisance and the normal pleasant conditions in the shop were restored.

The occupiers in a tenement approached us with a view to having the domestic water supply restored. The service had been turned off as a result of a burst pipe in the house of an owner-occupier on the top floor who had refused to have the repair carried out. The owner was in hospital and his wife was adamant in her assertion that nobody was to be permitted into the house. The service pipe was cut and sealed off in the house immediately below and water restored to all houses in the building excepting that of the stubborn defaulter. Taking into account that there were three young children in this house, now deprived of water, also the state of the mother's health, the Medical Officer of Health was contacted. After a visit in company with the family doctor, the mother was removed to hospital and the children taken into the care of the Local Authority.

### **Verminous and Dirty Houses and Persons**

**Bugs.** During the year 37 houses were treated for the presence of bed bugs and it is pleasing to record that this is a 19% reduction in the number of houses dealt with under this heading in 1961. Of greater interest, however, is the fact that this also represents an 82% reduction in the annual number of such infestations dealt with during the years immediately prior to 1939. Pausing to reflect upon this remarkable achievement one is impressed not only by the efficiency of modern insecticides but also by the striking effect of environmental sanitation, since in only 7 cases were new Corporation dwellings dealt with, and one of these was barrier protection applied in view of the doubtful condition of the accommodation being vacated.



**Other Anti-Social Insects.** Of the 92 households dealt with under this heading, 73 represented a miscellany of flies, lice, fleas, beetles and wood beetles. 19 were treated for the presence of earwigs, a marked increase over the preceding year, no doubt due to the very wet summer—damp conditions fostering the propagation of this species whose presence appear to create terror among housewives.

Investigation of a plague of blow flies—better known by their colloquial name of blue-bottles—in the rear portion of an electrical showroom proved baffling until it was discovered that a rodent operator had been at work in the adjoining premises where, upon the floor being lifted, the carcass of a rat was found which proved to be the source of the trouble. Removal of the body coupled with the thorough application of a suitable insecticide had the desired effect of eradicating this nuisance.

The presence of sewage flies in the ground floor dwelling of a tenement—the sequel to a choked drain at the property—was discovered to be coming from the foundations, into which sewage had percolated. The application of lime under the floors and the thorough spraying of the house repelled the incomers.

**Dirty Houses.** A complaint regarding a dirty house occupied by an elderly bachelor engaged the attention of the department for quite a period. Conditions in his single roomed dwelling were shocking, no attempt having been made to clean the place after a kindly neighbour had relinquished this task. When admitted to hospital for an ophthalmic operation every effort was made to persuade him to give up his house and enter an institution. This was of no avail, and as the hospital authorities could neither detain nor retain him any longer, the house was given a thorough spraying with an insecticide before cleaning operations were completed. The old man duly returned home but the inevitable happened, and within a week or two his house was as bad as ever. Eventually he collapsed in the street and, for some unknown reason, gave as his address, that of the institution. This time he was persuaded to accept proper care and attention by becoming a permanent inmate of the institution and his house was given up after thorough cleaning out and disinfection.

**Verminous Persons.** On admission to hospital an elderly woman was found to be in a verminous condition. Our assistance was sought, and during the application of disinfection measures at the house the patient unexpectedly arrived, having discharged herself from hospital. Strange to relate, the house, apart from her bedding, which was thoroughly treated with an insecticide, was clean. As it was necessary for the bedding to be removed for further treatment it was fortunate indeed that there was a sufficiency of clean bedding which she was able to use on a settee until the disinfection was completed the following day.

### Whitewashing and Painting of Common Stairs and Passages

If the number of complaints received regarding dirty common stairs and passages is indicative, the position can be considered satisfactory as only a few queries were raised. In one instance a statutory notice was served on the proprietors with the desired result, while action was deferred in other cases for the following reasons. One complaint did not warrant statutory action, and another concerned a property which was scheduled for action under the Housing Acts. The other two, although justified, were lodged late in the year when it did not seem appropriate to enforce such work. These, however, will be given attention in 1963.

Quite a number of common stairs and passages, particularly in better class properties, were painted without any pressure from this department, whilst others which had been the subject of statutory notices were given a well-deserved clean-up.

At the end of the year a new list had been prepared of common stairs and passages requiring cleaning and/or painting and the necessary notices were served early in 1963.

### Back Courts, Areas, Footways, etc.

Under the terms of Section 392 of the Dundee Corporation (Consolidated Powers) Order, 1957, all private courts and areas must be kept clean to the satisfaction of the Corporation by, or at the expense of, the occupiers. Guilty persons are liable on summary convictions to a penalty of £2.

Complaints concerning the dirty condition of back courts and areas were once again all too numerous and in almost every case the trouble was due to refuse being thrown from windows, etc. and indiscriminate dumping by tenants or persons unknown. If those responsible knew that, upon conviction, a fine could be imposed they might think before committing such offences. The co-operation of the police was enlisted and their warnings to known or potential offenders *did* improve matters, at least temporarily.

The author of this type of nuisance, however, is seldom located, with the result that protesting property owners have to foot the bill for cleaning-up operations. Only when the refuse is deposited at or near bin stances can the Cleansing Department be asked to help with its removal.

Complaints received regarding the dirty condition of air-raid shelters were fewer than in past years, but any shelter so discovered was reported in the usual way to the Cleansing Superintendent, for cleaning out, and the Quantity Surveyor, for barricading of entrances.

The only shelters demolished during 1962 were those which served properties due for the same fate. Surely by now permission for the demolition of surface air-raid shelters is long overdue as in many cases they are in a very poor state and quite incapable of affording the protection for which they were provided.

Routine visits to shelters numbered 181.

### **Common Lodging-Houses**

There are no Common Lodging-Houses within the City.

### **Houses-Let-in-Lodgings**

The number of such establishments remained the same, but one of the eight registered premises did not house any lodgers during the year. At the request of the owner, however, it was agreed to keep his name on the register.

Contrary to prediction, an establishment which was empty at the end of 1961 was again in use as a house let-in-lodgings. Following making good the damage done by previous lodgers, the premises were thoroughly cleaned and decorated, including the common entrance and stairs. The proprietrix has arranged for proper supervision of her business and realises the importance of careful choice of lodgers.

### **The Salvation Army Young Women's Residence**

This Home provides accommodation of a high standard and is maintained in a very clean state.

### **The Seaman's Boarding House (Dundee Sailors' Home and Hostel)**

This Hostel continues to receive permanent boarders and casual patrons as well as seamen. The premises are very well maintained.

### **Tents and Vans**

Most of the 135 visits paid under this heading were during the summer months when carnivals and circuses were in town. On the whole, conditions were found to be satisfactory and seldom is any trouble experienced with the domiciliary vans, but the water closet accommodation, which is usually situated close to the site and also used by patrons, sometimes gives rise to complaints from the general public.

Such was the case this year at an established fairground where the toilets were cleaned and hosed out every morning by the Cleansing Department, but by mid-day some defect was usually evident, due to misuse by the caravan dwellers. Chokages of toilets and urinals occurred so regularly that the Cleansing Superintendent has now decided to cancel the present arrangements for daily cleaning. This means that the carnival people now have to accept entire responsibility for this function as well as the emergencies as and when they arise.

With no approved caravan ground now available within the City, an occasional enquiry was received relative to suitable sites. In such cases no recommendation could be made, the enquirer being told that if he found what he considered a suitable position with suitable water supply and toilet facilities available, he could make application for planning permission.



Reports of caravans being located at other than authorised places in the town were investigated and similarly dealt with, application to the Planning Authority being essential if the period of residence is to exceed 28 days in any one calendar year.

### Atmospheric Pollution

Equipment to ascertain the smoke and sulphur dioxide content of the City's atmosphere was operated at the undernoted sites during the year.

STATIONS			
No.	Name	Site	Instruments
2.	Macalpine	West King's Cross Hospital, Macalpine Road.	Deposit Gauge and Lead Peroxide Instrument.
3.	Cleington	Maryfield Hospital, Mains Loan.	do.
5.	Mayfield	Mayfield Hostel, 169 Arbroath Road.	do.
6.	Caird	Sanitary Dept., 17 City Square.	Daily Smoke Filter and SO <sub>2</sub> (Volumetric) Apparatus.
7.	Constitution	Constitution Road Clinic, 55 Constitution Road.	do.
8.	Balgay	Royal Victorial Hospital, Jedburgh Road.	Deposit Gauge and Lead Peroxide Instrument.
10.	Craigie	Craigie House Residential Home, Southampton Road.	do.

Contamination of the contents of the deposit gauge collecting bottle at Station No. 3, "Cleington," during April and May by a considerable quantity of bird droppings, and the presence of extraneous matter in the flask at Station No. 10, "Craigie," throughout January made it impossible to obtain authoritative "fall-out" results from the deposit gauges at these Stations for the months stated.

A leak on the air intake tube of the daily smoke filter and sulphur dioxide apparatus at Station No. 7, "Constitution," rendered the readings during April and May unreliable and necessitated the results for these two months being disregarded.

A change in the operational arrangements at this Station took place at the beginning of October when the original appliance, with one filter and one dreschel bottle, was replaced by a compound unit incorporating an electrically-operated eight-port valve and eight filters and dreschel bottles. In this way the air intake is automatically diverted through each filter and bottle unit in rotation so that each deals with a supply of air for a pre-determined 24 hour period. The great advantage of this arrangement is that the daily visit to the

Station to change the filter paper and the hydrogen peroxide solution is no longer necessary. Weekly visits are now all that is required. It is the intention to change over to this system at Station No. 6, "Caird," as soon as possible.

During the year, some 590 visits were made to the measuring stations for the collection of samples and replacement of equipment, filter papers, etc. As in previous years, the information obtained was forwarded to the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research for incorporation and inclusion in the national statistics.

The following are the summarised results of these activities during 1962:—

Station	Deposit Gauges Average Monthly Total Solid Deposit (Tons/sq. Mile)	Lead Peroxide Instruments Daily Average Concentrations of Sulphur Dioxide in Arbitrary units (milligrammes of SO <sub>2</sub> per 100 sq. centimetres per day)
No. 2 "Macalpine"	6.17	0.50
No. 3 "Cleington"	8.71	0.80
No. 5 "Mayfield"	9.12	0.73
No. 8 "Balgay"	6.00	0.37
No. 10 "Craigie"	10.11	0.49

The above Total Solid Deposit figures are representative of the following:

PER MONTH		TONS DEPOSIT	
Per sq. mile	Over city as a whole	Per sq. mile	Over city as a whole
8.02	154.06	96.24	1848.72

### Daily Smoke Filters and Sulphur Dioxide (Volumetric) Apparatus

The Daily Mean Concentrations of Smoke and Sulphur Dioxide recorded at Stations Nos. 6 and 7 were as follows:—

MONTH	SMOKE			SO <sub>2</sub>		
	(Concentration in microgrammes per cubic metre)			(Concentration in microgrammes per cubic metre)		
	Lowest Value	Highest Value	Average Value	Lowest Value	Highest Value	Average Value
January	80	520	250	74	268	152
February	60	300	144	38	197	120
March	72	444	195	71	213	130
April	56	208	110	43	144	86
May	32	125	61	35	112	63
June	18	121	59	34	84	56
July	28	135	55	27	95	51
August	11	96	51	24	75	48
September	54	167	88	28	118	65
October	41	248	114	51	113	81
November	48	596	212	59	186	118
December	96	700	281	85	304	147
During the Year	11	700	135	24	304	93



MONTH	No. 7 "CONSTITUTION"					
	SMOKE (Concentration in microgrammes per cubic metre)			SO <sub>2</sub> (Concentration in microgrammes per cubic metre)		
	Lowest Value	Highest Value	Average Value	Lowest Value	Highest Value	Average Value
January	92	708	248	62	258	123
February	40	304	134	44	170	80
March	48	392	167	38	153	91
April	—	—	—	—	—	—
May	—	—	—	—	—	—
June	40	103	61	22	96	49
July	12	64	29	28	89	39
August	37	164	79	29	98	45
September	16	144	94	21	132	55
October	32	272	126	13	104	61
November	80	676	252	57	184	100
December	36	924	275	42	264	136
During the Year	12	924	147	13	264	78

Comparisons of the results obtained since figures of atmospheric pollution for the City first became available are shown below:—

Year	DEPOSIT GAUGES Average Monthly Total Solid Deposit in Tons Per Sq. Mile Over City as a Whole		LEAD PEROXIDE INSTRUMENTS Mean Daily Average Concentra- tion of SO <sub>2</sub> in Arbitrary Units (mgms. of SO <sub>2</sub> /100 sq.cms./day)
1958	12.33	236.8	0.60
1959	11.13	213.8	0.64
1960	10.41	199.97	0.66
1961	8.6	165.12	0.57
1962	8.02	154.06	0.58

Year	Period	SMOKE FILTERS Daily Mean Smoke Concentration (Microgrammes/cu. metre)			SO <sub>2</sub> APPARATUS Daily Mean SO <sub>2</sub> Concentration (Microgrammes/cu. metre)		
		Lowest Value	Highest Value	Average Value	Lowest Value	Highest Value	Average Value
1958	Apr. - Dec.	30	990	180	6	286	77
1959	Jan. - Dec.	10	1,120	210	0	403	77
1960	Jan. - Dec.	20	1,290	210	3	326	92
1961	Jan. - Dec.	10	1,024	172	6	343	83
1962	Jan. - Dec.	11	924	141	13	304	86

It will be seen from the foregoing that, at 8.02 tons per square mile and 154.06 tons over the City as a whole, the average monthly fall-out, or deposit of total solids, during 1962 was the lowest since measurements began roughly five years ago. At 0.58 arbitrary units (milligrammes of sulphur trioxide per

100 square centimetres per day), the mean daily average concentration of sulphur dioxide recorded by the lead peroxide instruments was only 0.01 higher than the 1961 figure and lower than the concentrations recorded during the years 1958-60.

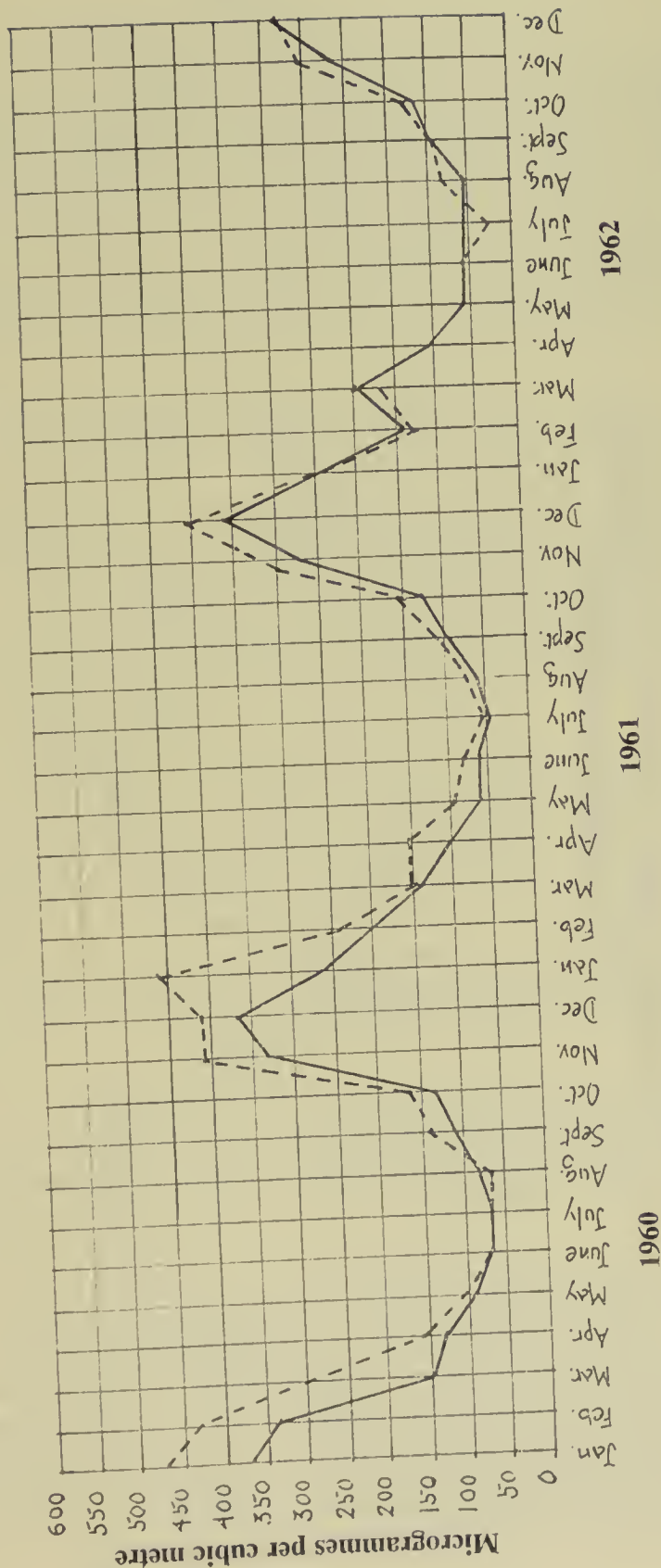
The average daily mean concentration of smoke recorded by the smoke filters at Stations Nos. 6 and 7, was, at 141 microgrammes per cubic metre, some 18% lower than the concentration for 1961 and also considerably below the figures for the preceding years. The average daily mean concentration of sulphur dioxide recorded at these stations was, at 86 microgrammes per cubic metre, slightly higher than the concentration for 1961 but less than that of 1960.

It is significant that the highest daily smoke concentration—924 microgrammes—registered during the year was at Station No. 7 for the 24 hours ending 12 noon December 1st, during which period fog conditions prevailed. The highest daily sulphur dioxide concentration — 304 microgrammes — occurred at Station No. 6 during the 24 hour period ending 9.30 a.m., December 6th.

The influence of meteorological conditions on the degree of atmospheric pollution, however, can be emphasised more clearly by comparing results for the two consecutive 24 hour periods ending November 30th and December 1st. The smoke concentrations recorded during the former period were, at Station No. 6, 196 microgrammes, and at Station No. 7, 256 microgrammes, while for the latter period when fog conditions prevailed the concentrations rose to 620 and 924 microgrammes respectively.

The following graphs clearly illustrate fluctuations of smoke and sulphur dioxide content of the City's atmosphere over the period 1960 to 1962 (inclusive), based on the average results obtained by the daily smoke filters and volumetric sulphur dioxide units at Stations Nos. 6 and 7.

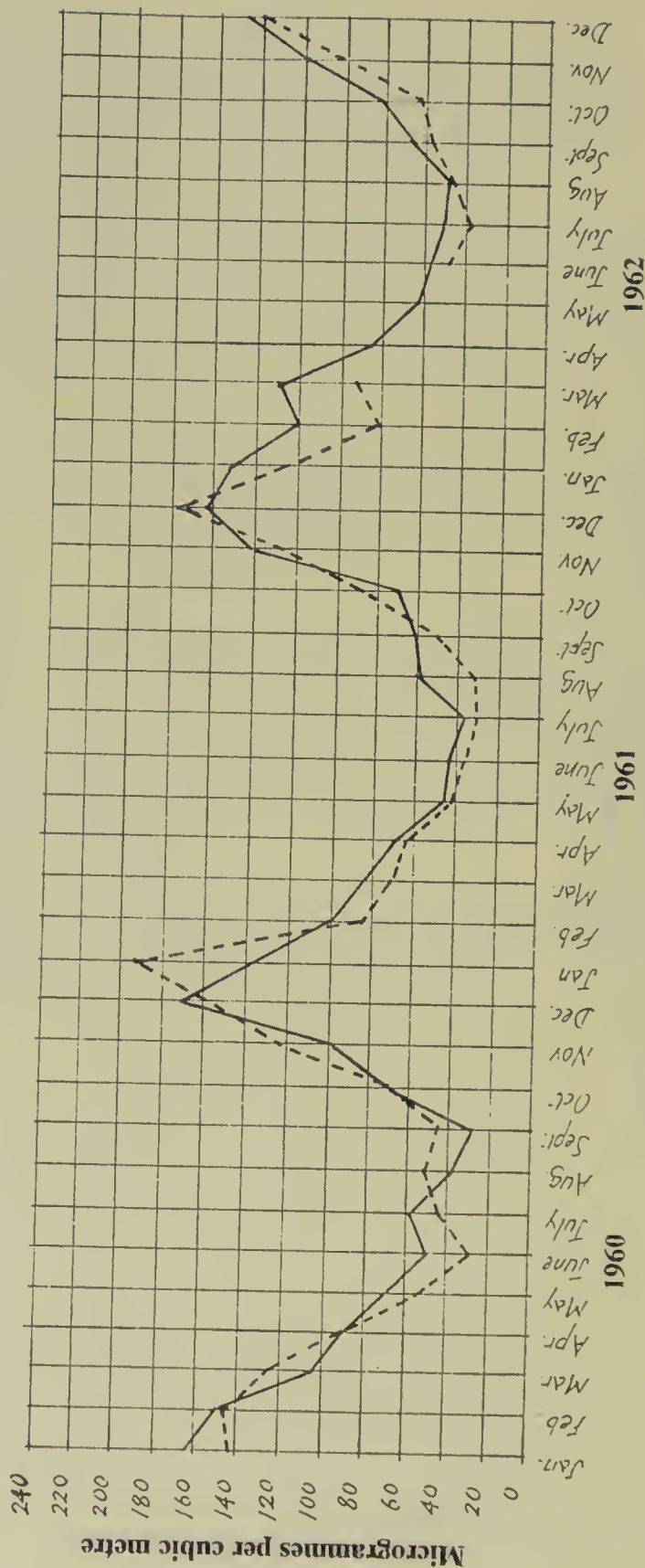
# Average Daily Mean Smoke Concentration (microgrammes per cubic metre)



— Station No. 6 — “CAIRD”  
 . . . . Station No. 7 — “CONSTITUTION”

# Stations No. 6 — "CAIRD" and No. 7 — "CONSTITUTION"

## Average Daily Mean SO<sub>2</sub> Concentration (microgrammes per cubic metre)



— Station No. 6 — "Caïrd"

- - - Station No. 7 — "Constitution"

### Clean Air Act, 1956

**Section 1 (Dark Smoke Emission) and Section 16 (Smoke Nuisance).**  
During the year 436 visits—inclusive of 161 to boiler plants—were made under this heading, either for investigation of complaints regarding excessive dark smoke emission or smoke nuisance or as routine checks to ascertain if the requirements of these sections of the Act were being duly observed. In addition, 127 official observations were made on chimneys of industrial and other boiler units and this resulted in 9 verbal warnings and 30 Statutory Notices being served upon occupiers of premises where the smoke emissions exceeded the permitted periods.

Some 83 complaints involving 79 contraventions of either Section 1 or Section 16 were received during the year and 78 were satisfactorily terminated.

The practice of occupiers of garages using waste sump oil from motor vehicles to fire oil-burners fitted to heating stoves and boilers gave rise to many complaints of nuisance from smoke emission. The variation in the quality of waste sump oil makes complete combustion and smoke elimination difficult to achieve unless a suitable oil-burner is used, the oil properly filtered and careful attention paid to the rate of fuel feed and air supply. One garage proprietor, in order to obviate nuisance from the chimney serving such a stove, changed to coke for the heating unit.

A number of complaints related to smoke from the burning of trade waste and other refuse in the yards of industrial and commercial premises. Following representations to the firms concerned, a more satisfactory means of disposal was generally arrived at whereby arrangements were made to have the Cleansing Department collect the materials regularly.

In a number of cases, measures to secure compliance with the requirements of Section 1 of the Act necessitated major alterations to, or replacement of, boiler units which works are summarised under this heading later in the report.

On occasion, the smoke emissions complained of were the result of improper operational technique, and involved hand-fired boilers and those equipped with mechanical stokers with manual controls. This stresses the need for reliable and trained boiler operators if such infringements of the Act are to be avoided.

Smoke from chimneys serving coal-burning sectional boilers providing space heating for commercial premises gave rise to several complaints. These were mainly in connection with hand-fired units under the charge of caretakers or others. Such persons, because of their many and varied duties, are frequently tempted to load the furnace with an excessive amount of fuel with the result that considerable volumes of dark smoke are emitted over a very long period. Nuisance in all such cases can be readily avoided by the use of coke which, in any case, is the most suitable fuel for hand-fired sectional boilers.



The burning of industrial waste spirit solvent on open ground adjoining factory premises on the outskirts of the City whereby, literally, clouds of smoke were diffused over a large area called forth very strong protest. No suitable alternative means of disposal were feasible but arrangements were eventually concluded to have the spirit transported to a quarry several miles distant where its disposal by combustion could be carried out without causing nuisance.

As from 5th July, 1963, it will no longer be permissible to plead as a defence in any proceedings under Section 1 of the Act that a contravention was due to faulty equipment and to inability (including financial) to provide suitable equipment. In view of this, it was deemed opportune during November to issue a circular to occupiers of premises with boiler plant known to be incapable of meeting the requirements with regard to smoke emission, directing their attention to this important change in circumstances and stressing the need for ensuring that their boiler plant was suitably renewed or adapted by the date in question.

**Section 3.** The number of notifications of proposal to install new furnaces made to the Local Authority under sub-section 3 of this section dropped to 47 for the year under review. This reduced number, in comparison with the figures for 1960 and 1961, would appear to indicate a slackening in the pace of replacement of hand-fired and other older type boiler plants by more modern units. This, of course, is understandable when one considers the large number of boiler replacements and modernising adaptations that have taken place during recent years at both industrial and commercial premises with a view to meeting the smoke emission requirements of the Act as well as in the interests of economy. There were no applications under this section seeking "prior approval."

Some 108 visits were made to premises both during and on completion of these installations.

Particulars of these new installations and, in addition, the major alterations and improvements to existing boiler units carried out during 1962 are summarised in the following table:—

## New Furnace/Boiler Installations and Major Adaptations to Existing Units

Nature of Premises			New Furnace/Boiler Installations		Adaptations, etc., to Existing Boiler Plant		Type of Fuel		Type of Stoker, Burner, etc.	Remarks
Factories	Shops, Offices, etc.	Other Premises					Solid Fuel	Oil		
2	8	7	24	—	—	15	9		Automatic burners.	New premises.
3	—	1	4	—	—	3	1		Do.	Additional boiler plant.
1	1	—	2	—	—	1	1		Do.	Boiler replacements.
—	—	8	8	—	—	2	6		Do.	Replaced heating stoves and open fires.
2	—	—	4	—	—	4	—		Do.	Replaced Lancashire boilers—5 hand-fired and 1 equipped with sprinkler stokers.
1	6	5	15	1	—	13	3		Do.	Replaced Sectional boilers—13 hand-fired and 3 equipped with under-feed stokers.
—	1	—	2	—	—	2	—		Do.	Replaced Sectional boilers—1 hand-fired and 1 oil-fired.
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—		Do.	Replaced gas and electric fires.
—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1		Do.	Oil burners fitted to boilers—3 formerly hand-fired and 9 formerly equipped with under-feed stokers.
2	2	2	—	12	—	12	—		Do.	Replaced Lancashire boilers—1 hand-fired, 1 equipped with low ram coking stokers and 3 equipped with sprinkler stokers.
1	—	—	2	—	2	—	—		P.F. Attritor System	
—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—		Under-feed stoker	Boiler replacement.
1	—	—	1	—	2	2	—		Do.	Under-feed stokers fitted to boilers formerly hand-fired.
1	—	—	—	—	2	2	—		Chain-grate stokers	Chain-grate stokers fitted to 2 Economic boilers formerly equipped with sprinkler stokers.
—	—	—	1	3	—	3	—		Wide ram coking stokers	Replaced 2 Vertical boilers equipped with under-feed stokers and 1 additional boiler.
—	—	—	2	1	3	—	—		Hand-fired	Boiler replacement.
—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—		Do.	Replaced Domestic boiler and open fires.
4	—	1	5	—	—	5	—		Do.	Incinerators (3 with oil-fired after burners. 1 with gas jets).
—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—		—	Replacement of cremation unit.



Details of the total numbers of new boiler/furnace installations and major alterations carried out within the City since the Clean Air Act came into operation are as follows:—

### Summary of new Furnace/Boiler Installation and Major Adaptations to Existing Units carried out during the years 1957-1962

Year	Nature of Premises					Type of Fuel			Method of Stoking or Type of Mechanical Stokers Installed in the case of Solid Fuel Burning Units
	Factories	Shops, etc.	Other Premises	New Furnace/Boiler Installations	Adaptations, etc. to Existing Boiler Units	Solid Fuel	Oil	Gas	
1957	10	4	11	28	—	6	15	7	2 — hand-fired (coke) 4 — under-feed stokers 6 — sprinkler stokers 5 — under-feed stokers
1958	13	2	19	48	—	32	10	6	6 — hand-fired (3 coke; 1 anthracite) 25 — under-feed stokers 1 — low-ram coking stoker 6 — under-feed stokers 2 — chain-grate stokers 1 — sprinkler stoker
1959	11	9	23	52	—	15	34	3	2 — hand-fired 1 — incinerator with gas jets 9 — under-feed stokers 3 — chain-grate stokers 2 — under-feed stokers
1960	3	1	4	—	10	2	8	—	11 — hand-fired (coke and anthracite) 8 — under-feed stokers 1 — chain-grate stoker 1 — low-ram coking stoker 1 — incinerator with oil-fired after burner 3 — under-feed stokers 5 — chain-grate stokers 2 — low-ram coking stokers
1961	20	8	40	79	—	7	39	33	1 — hand-fired 1 — gravity hopper feed 1 — low-ram coking stoker 3 — incinerators with oil or gas after burner 1 — incinerator with gas jets 1 — low-ram coking stoker 2 — chain-grate stokers
1962	14	19	2	76	—	15	39	22	3 — wide ram coking stokers 2 — P.F. attritor system 1 — under-feed stoker 4 — hand-fired (coke and anthracite) 5 — incinerators 2 — chain-grate stokers 2 — under-feed stokers
Totals	123	65	193	380	94	136	247	91	





The sprinkler stokers fitted to two boilers serving several adjoining factory premises were replaced by chain-grate stokers during the year with the result that the associated twin chimneys, which had for so long been a source of annoyance to residents in the vicinity because of the amount of smoke they discharged, are now almost smokeless. An improvement much appreciated by those who had complained.

An entirely new boiler plant burning pulverised fuel was installed at a large jute works but was not fully operational by the end of the year. The plant incorporates the special grit arresting equipment referred to in last year's report as having been approved by the Local Authority in accordance with the requirements of Section 6 of the Act.

Changes effected in connection with boiler units also included the fitting of an underfeed stoker to a sectional boiler (formerly hand-fired) at large public library premises. This means that all three sectional boilers providing space heating for the building are now equipped with mechanical stokers capable of satisfying the requirements of the Act in regard to smoke emission.

**Section 10.** Plans submitted to the Local Authority for approval in respect of new buildings and extensions to existing buildings continue to be carefully scrutinised to ensure that the proposed height of any chimney to be erected is sufficient to prevent, so far as practicable, any smoke, grit, dust or gases emitted therefrom causing nuisance or becoming prejudicial to health.

### Smoke Control Areas

**Section 11.** The Dundee (West End) Smoke Control Area Order, made by the Corporation on 7th December, 1961, was confirmed on 4th April, 1962, by the Secretary of State for Scotland who indicated at the same time that the Ministry of Power had assured him that adequate supplies of smokeless fuels would be available to meet the requirements of the Area. The Order, when made and confirmed, was to be operative from 1st June, 1963, but was subsequently postponed till 1st October, 1963, in order to allow a little more time for the necessary alterations and replacements to fireplaces within dwelling-houses in the Area.

Perhaps it should be stressed in connection with the assurance from the Ministry of Power concerning the sufficiency of authorised fuels, that this is only forthcoming after the matter has been fully considered by the Ministry and a special Advisory Committee consisting of representatives from the National Coal Board, the Scottish Gas Board, the South of Scotland Electricity Board, the North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board, the Scottish Hard Coke Producers and the Distributors of Solid Fuels. The Senior Scottish Officer of the Ministry of Power acts as chairman to the Committee. The function of this Committee, and their assurance, should be sufficient to quell any doubts regarding the adequacy of smokeless fuels for Smoke Control Areas.

On 6th December, 1962, the Corporation made another Order — The Dundee (Downfield West) Smoke Control Area Order—declaring an area of 1,282 acres or thereby, situated to the north of Kingsway West and west of Strathmartine Road, to be a Smoke Control Area. This Order, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State, is scheduled to come into operation on 1st June, 1964. Objections to the confirmation of this Order were, however, made to the Secretary of State and the result of a Public Inquiry held in the City on 27th May, 1963, is awaited with interest.

As a prelude to the completion of the Corporation's first 5-year phased programme, the survey of the Lochee area was commenced before the end of the year. It is hoped that the necessary Order will be made by the Corporation before the end of 1963 and that it will come into operation on 1st June, 1965, subject, of course, to the necessary confirmation by the Secretary of State.

Some 14,583 visits were made during the year to houses and other premises in existing and proposed Smoke Control Areas, either in the course of survey or to supervise and inspect the alteration and replacement of fireplaces within dwelling-houses. These visits were carried out principally by the three technical assistants specially appointed to the staff for this purpose.

Patrols undertaken in existing Smoke Control Areas—Menzieshill, Glamis Road, Balgay, Camperdown and Whitfield—revealed that a number of householders were continuing to burn bituminous coal in their fireplaces. In 51 cases where smoke was observed coming from dwelling-house chimneys and it was confirmed that bituminous coal was being consumed, the householders were warned, either verbally or by a Statutory Notice, that a contravention of Section 11 of the Act had been committed. In two instances, contraventions were reported to the Procurator Fiscal. Both offenders pleaded guilty. One was admonished and the other was fined £1.

Some 35 complaints, mainly regarding operational difficulties or unsatisfactory results from using solid smokeless fuels were investigated and resolved during the year. Advice and demonstrations of the correct operational techniques were given, either by members of this staff or by the Local Advisory Service of the Scottish Gas Board. Any persons failing to achieve satisfaction from the use of smokeless fuels are urged to contact this department and avail themselves of the services at their disposal.

Many citizens have expressed opposition to the establishment of Smoke Control Areas, making use of the local press for this purpose. Their objections, which were many and varied, included inference that the atmosphere in the Dundee area is comparatively smoke free, and alleging dangers from coke fumes, the unsuitability and cost of solid smokeless fuels and lack of heat therefrom, especially gas coke and 'Gloco.' With regard to the alleged purity of the air, a study of the section of this report dealing with the measurement of atmospheric pollution will be very illuminating and ought to dispel complacency. The question of fume danger from coke when burned in an open fire was dealt with in last year's report when it was pointed out that the combustion fumes from coke or any solid fuel discharge not into the room but to the

outer atmosphere by the chimney and that coke gives off no more dangerous fumes than coal. With regard to the other allegations, it must be reiterated that solid smokeless fuels, including gas coke and 'Gloco,' will, if properly burned in appliances on the Approved List, provide more than adequate space heating and also, in the case of a fire with a back boiler, an abundant supply of hot water. The question of additional cost need only arise if the more expensive premium types of solid smokeless fuels are used. Indeed, experience has proved that if gas coke or 'Gloco' is burned then costs compare favourably with those of Grade 3 coal, perhaps the most popular bituminous fuel for open fires.

On the subject of heating efficiencies it must not be overlooked that during the coldest spell experienced in this country for almost a century many who criticised the efficiency of solid smokeless fuel as a space heating medium failed to realise that others residing outwith Smoke Control Areas were also experiencing difficulty in maintaining a reasonable temperature within their houses due to the exceptionally cold weather. The problem at such times is not so much the fuel but the adequacy of the heating arrangements available and the types of appliances in use.

**Clean Air Exhibitions.** The Mobile Clean Air Exhibition Unit of the Solid Smokeless Fuels Federation made a welcome return visit to the City during October. The Unit was on show for two days at each of two sites in the West End Smoke Control Area and for two days at the City Square. As on previous occasions, a variety of solid fuel burning appliances were in operation and the performance of the various grades of smokeless fuels was demonstrated. Visitors also took the opportunity of placing their various problems before the Federation's Demonstrators. The services of the Unit and the Demonstrators are gratefully acknowledged.

Earlier in the year an exhibition lasting one month was given by the Coal Utilisation Council in a large dwelling-house situated in the West End Area. On display were a number of appliances such as open fires, closed and openable stoves and also a central heating system, all in operation and burning solid smokeless fuels.

The benefits from such exhibitions, providing, as they do, a valuable and instructive service to the public, cannot be overestimated.

Despite the enormity of the task and the considerable work and problems involved, implementation of the Corporation's phased Smoke Control Area programme continues to schedule. The progress made, as at 31st December, towards completion of this first stage of the plan to have the entire City smoke controlled by 1980 is shown in the following statement from which it will be seen that by the end of the year under review some 4,849 dwelling-houses (3,372 Local Authority, 126 S.S.H.A. and 1,351 Private) and 252 other premises within an area of 2,258 acres were the subject of smoke control by virtue of Orders operative at that date.



**PHASED PROGRAMME 1959 - 1963/5**      **POSITION AT 31st DECEMBER, 1962**

Ref.	Orders in Operation	Order Confirmed and Operative 1/10/63	Order made and awaiting Confirmation	Year during which Order will probably be made	Year during which Orders will probably become operative	No. of Houses				No. of Other Premises
						Acreage of Land	Local Authority	S.S.H.A.	Private	Total
A	1	—	—	—	—	525	388	—	47	435
B	1	—	—	—	—	230	1	—	827	828
C	1	—	—	—	—	268	405	—	389	794
D	1	—	—	—	—	675	2,575	126	10	2,711
E	1	—	—	—	—	560	3	—	78	81
F	—	1	—	—	—	524	693	—	2,070	2,763
G	—	—	1	—	1964	1,282	2,178	96	574	2,848
H	—	—	—	1963	1965	316	700	—	2,137	2,837

**Area reference:—**

A. The Dundee (Menzieshill) Smoke Control Area.

B. The Dundee (Glamis Road) Smoke Control Areas.

C. The Dundee (Balgay) Smoke Control Area.

D. The Dundee (Camperdown) Smoke Control Area.

E. The Dundee (Whitfield) Smoke Control Area.

F. The Dundee (West End) Smoke Control Area.

G. The Dundee (Downfield West) Smoke Control Area.

H. The area bounded on the north by Coupar Angus Road and Harefield Road from Kingsway West to Ballfield Road; on the east by Ballfield Road; on the south by Loons Road, Logie Street, Ancrum Road, Footway at No. 101a Ancrum Road, Dundee and Alyth Junction Branch Railway, Donald Street and South Road; and on the west by Buttar's Loan, Liff Road and Kingsway West.

## Factories

The following table details the number and types of factories on the register at the end of the year.

TRADE or BUSINESS.	Mechanical Factories.	Non- Mechanical Factories.
Blacksmiths, Carriage Builders, etc. ....	12	2
Boot Repairers, Saddlers, etc. ....	49	2
Building and Associated Trades ....	136	99
Coal, Firewood and Timber Merchants ....	27	1
Dental Mechanics, etc. ....	14	3
Dress and Mantle Makers, Furriers, Milliners, etc. ....	28	10
Engineering (Light and Heavy) ....	49	—
Engineers (Electrical, Radio and T.V., etc.) ....	65	17
Engineers (Motor Vehicle, Cycle Repairs, etc.) ....	139	8
Food Manufacturers, Packers and Cannerys, Bottlers, etc. ....	33	6
Hotel and Restaurant Kitchens, etc. ....	170	22
Launderers, Dyers and Dry Cleaners ....	32	2
Musical Instrument and Sports Equipment Repairs ....	7	2
Photographers and Picture Framers ....	6	7
Printers, Ticket Writers, etc. ....	32	3
Tailors ....	11	7
Textile Spinners, Weavers and Calendrers ....	74	—
Upholsterers, Carpet Weavers ....	12	3
Waste, Rag and Metal Merchants ....	7	7
Watch and Jewellery Repairers, Opticians, etc. ....	12	18
Miscellaneous ....	59	6
	<hr/> 974	<hr/> 225

During the year, 1,339 visits were made to such premises—997 to mechanical and 342 to non-mechanical factories—either in the course of routine inspection to ensure that those sections of the Factories Act enforceable by the Local Authority were being complied with, or for the purpose of investigating matters reported by H.M. Inspector of Factories or complained of by factory employees. In addition, some 39 visits were made to the sites of building operations in connection with the provision of suitable sanitary conveniences for the use of workmen—another requirement of the Act.

A total of 84 contraventions or defects were discovered during routine inspection, or investigation following complaints received. In 16 instances it was found necessary to serve written notices on those responsible before the necessary steps were taken to eliminate the trouble. In all the other cases verbal representations were all that was necessary.



The following table provides detailed information concerning the contraventions reported or discovered and the results of action taken thereant.

Contraventions Reported/Discovered				Nature of Contravention	Contraventions Remedied			
(a)	(b)	(c)			(a)	(b)	(c)	
Notified by H.M. Inspector of Factories	Reported by Employees etc.	Found during Routine Inspection	Totals		Notified by H.M. Inspector of Factories	Reported by Employees etc.	Found during Routine Inspection	Totals
—	—	—	—	Lack of Cleanliness (Sec. 1)	—	1*	—	1*
—	—	—	—	Overcrowding (Sec. 2)	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	Unreasonable Temperature (Sec. 3)	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	Inadequate Ventilation (Sec. 4)	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	Ineffective Drainage of Floors (Sec. 6)	—	—	—	—
				<b>Sanitary Conveniences (Sec. 7)</b>				
—	—	4	4	(1) Insufficient	—	—	2	2
1	1	72	74	(2) Unsuitable or Defective	1	1	71	73
—	—	—	—	(3) Not Separate for Sexes	—	—	—	—
				<b>Building Operations:</b>				
				Insufficient, Unsuitable or Defective Sanitary Conveniences				
1	2	3	6		1	2	3	6
2	3	79	84	Totals	2	4	76	82

\* Contravention dealt with during 1961 but not remedied until 1962.

The above summary does not include contraventions, etc., in bakehouse premises which are dealt with in another section of this report.

### Noise Abatement Act, 1960

A total of 31 complaints under this heading were lodged with the department and related to 24 sources of noise, the investigation of which entailed 93 visits. Remedial action was successfully accomplished in 21 instances, leaving only 3 such sources of nuisance still being explored.

Noise and vibration from an electric sub-station sited in a residential area brought forth protests from householders in the vicinity. The complaints were

found to be justified and, on the matter being brought to the attention of the North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board, corrective measures were put in hand. These included the fitting of absorption pads below the transformers to minimise vibration, and the erection of a brick baffle wall which reduced decibel readings some 50% below those recorded at the time of complaint, which results accorded satisfaction to those householders who previously had been disturbed.

The occupier of a ground floor tenemental dwelling adjoining a factory complained of nuisance due to noise and vibration from a battery of five jute spreading machines. The proprietors of the factory, at considerable trouble and expense, replaced the worn and noisy gearing of the plant which, incidentally, had been in operation in the batching flat of the works for some 15 years. They also mounted the 30 feet long machines on rubber anti-vibration pads. The effect of the termination of the nuisance was appreciated not only by the complainer but also by those working in the batching flat.

Exhaust steam from a boiler plant gave rise to complaint from residents who were disturbed by the noise of escaping steam when the safety valve of the plant automatically came into operation at intervals during the night and at week-ends. When the matter was brought to the notice of the manager of the works, adjustments were made to the fuel feed of the boilers whereby nuisance was abated. No doubt, a slight saving in fuel oil also resulted.

Noise from a factory situated in close proximity to dwelling-houses was the subject of complaints from householders. The trouble was found to be coming from an air-compressor unit and the air-extraction system of die-casting furnaces. The sound from the air compressor, which occurs intermittently during working hours, was successfully minimised by the provision of a baffle wall and the fitting of a silencer to the unit. The occasional annoyance caused during week-ends by the operation of the air-extraction system in order to cool the furnaces for maintenance purposes was obviated when arrangements were made whereby the cooling procedure was carried out during normal working hours.

Other complaints successfully concluded related to noise from a variety of sources such as circular saws, extractor fans and air compressor units of industrial and other plants.

### **Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949**

The administration of Part I of this Act, which relates to rats and mice, remains the responsibility of the Sanitary Department, and the number of complaints received was 160 (126 concerning rats and 34 relative to mice). This was a slight decrease on the figure for 1961. Investigation proved 6 of the notifications to be without foundation. The number of visits involved in the investigations was 285.

There is no rat catcher on the establishment of the Local Authority, but private rodent operators in business in Dundee are able to deal efficiently with such work. Owners and property agents are invariably very willing to avail themselves of the services of these exterminators, whose expert knowledge and skill practically ensures a thorough eradication of the vermin.

No major infestation was discovered nor was legal action necessary to get owners or occupiers to face up to their responsibilities. Neither did any need arise during 1962 for joint action with any contiguous local authority.

The assistance of the City Engineer was enlisted on numerous occasions when the sewers and street gullies were suspected as the source of rat infestation. The laying of poison baits in the sewers and replacement of untrapped gullies by the trapped variety invariably helped to terminate a nuisance.

Flooding of sewers by torrential rain may sometimes lead to the sudden appearance of rats in streets which they have reached by means of untrapped gullies. Normally, however, conditions in sewers are such that the rats are quite content to stay there.

Generally speaking, infestations of mice were of a minor character and the complainers, under the guidance of the inspectorate, undertook to rid their homes of the pests. In such cases supervisory calls are made over a period to ensure that the complainers' efforts have been effective.

Infestations of mice, as with rats, are seldom tackled nowadays with anything other than the poisonous bait, Warfarin. When used carefully, so that domestic animals cannot get at it, this medium is more effective and quicker than any of the older methods. An important point to remember, and one which is brought to the notice of householders dealing with mice, is that poison bait suitable for destroying the ordinary brown rat is not strong enough to kill mice.

Complaints of smell from dead vermin are lodged occasionally, but it does not follow that this is the outcome of using poison. Smell will also arise from the corpses of rats or mice which have died from natural causes and, although most objectionable, will last for little more than a week; and very often has been present for almost that length of time before our advice is sought. Rather than lift flooring or disturb fixtures most complainers prefer to counteract the odour, for the extra day or two, by using a suitable deodorant.

Farms and smallholdings within the City boundary were visited with a view to ascertaining if the necessary precautions were being taken to keep the rodent population down to a minimum. Particular stress was laid on the importance of dealing correctly with grain stacks, as these are so often badly destroyed by mice. Damage is usually greatest on the outer parts and in the upper half of the stack, and poisonous baits should be set in these parts as each stack is built. Rats do not normally live in the stacks but in the stackyard.

which must therefore be treated if there is the slightest suspicion of their presence, otherwise they eat the stack baits intended for the mice. Although this will not do the rats any good it prevents the poison being taken up by the mice—for whom it was really intended.

Thanks are due to the City Engineer for placing the following facts at our disposal regarding the action taken by his department against the rat population in the sewers.

### **Rat Destruction**

“During the year 16th May, 1961 to 15th May, 1962, rat destruction measures were continued in the sewerage system of the City, employing the improved baiting technique introduced with the assistance of the Department of Agriculture. This method entails the intensive baiting of a limited area over a relatively short period, and from experience so far obtained it would appear that this system is quite effective in controlling rat infestation. The sum of £1,458 was spent on this service during the year.”

### **Stables and Piggeries**

**Stables.** In the spring of 1962 a query was raised by a “horse-lover” about the conditions in stables and other premises where horses were being housed. Every such place within the City known to be or to have been used for this purpose was visited and it was found that 23 were still in use and accommodating 111 horses or ponies.

The premises were all found to be in reasonably good condition and the animals well cared for. As there are no regulations or bye-laws controlling or setting standards of construction, etc. for such places, our activities are restricted to ensuring that no nuisance exists and that the animals are adequately protected from the elements.

Several other known stables were inspected but found to be empty, and it can safely be assumed that some of these have gone out of use permanently.

No complaints of nuisance from the unsatisfactory storage and removal of manure were received.

In all 58 visits were made in connection with stables.

**Piggeries.** The number of occupied piggeries remained at 40—the same as in 1961—and approximately 1,350 pigs were kept therein. This was well below the usual number and could be attributed to outbreaks of swine fever which hit a few of the largest piggeries. Whilst the relevant Order was in force, visits to these piggeries were restricted, the Government Veterinary Inspectors being responsible for precautionary measures to prevent the disease spreading.

In practically all cases pig rearing is carried on in the outskirts of the City, well removed from houses, business premises, etc. One complaint from a school, situated practically on the City boundary, concerned the periodical



emptying of a dung stance and which operation unavoidably creates a smell. The headmaster was assured that the nuisance would be abated by the following day, and once he realised the cause, was prepared for such events in the future.

57 visits were made to piggeries during the year.

### **Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1957**

When visiting piggeries where swill is handled, opportunity is always taken to remind the pigkeepers of the provisions of the above Order.

It is seldom that the plant or equipment is at fault, but the operators must realise the importance of preventing livestock and poultry, as well as dogs, rodents and birds, from gaining access to raw swill or emptied containers. Equally important is that swill, once boiled, does not become contaminated by dirty equipment, or from any other source such as unclean hands, clothing, or unboiled scraps.

At one piggery a slight infestation of rats coincided with the outbreak of swine fever. As swill was being handled, the provisions outlined above were rigidly enforced, the pigkeeper co-operating to the full. The infestation was quickly and effectively dealt with and rat proofing measures carried out at the same time.

### **Offensive Trades**

No change falls to be recorded in the number and types of such businesses. With one exception, that of a hide factor, they are all situated within the confines of the Public Slaughterhouses. They comprise:—

Gut Cleaners (Private)	.....	.....	.....	2
Hide Factors (Private)	.....	.....	.....	2
Slaughterer of Cattle (Corporation)	.....			1
Tripe Cleaner (Corporation)	.....	.....		1
Blood Boiler (Corporation)	.....	.....	.....	1
Fallow Melter (Corporation)	.....	.....		1

As usual, visits were made to these premises to check compliance with the bye-laws and to ensure that the processing was being done in a manner not liable to create nuisance. In only one instance was it necessary to take exception. This related to the condition of walls and ceiling and the necessary cleansing operations were put in hand without delay.

An innovation in connection with the digester plant at the Slaughterhouse is the introduction of a patent deodorising agent along with the condemned meat in the digester. This has the effect of rendering innocuous the gases produced during the processing period.



### Burial Grounds and Cremation

The following table shows the numbers of interments which took place during 1962 at the various cemeteries within the City:—

Eastern Necropolis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	735
Western Necropolis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	499
Western Cemetery (Perth Road)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54
Barnhill Cemetery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	99
Parish Church Burying-Ground (Broughty Ferry)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0
Constitution Road Burying-Ground	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0
St. Luke's Episcopal Church, Downfield	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0
Mains Parish Church Burial Ground	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
						<hr/> 1,388 <hr/>

No complaints relative to burial grounds were received, nor was any nuisance detected while inspections were being carried out.

The Parks and Cemeteries Department state that the Mains Parish Church Burial Ground is now officially closed, although towards the end of 1962 there was one interment. Only in exceptional circumstances is permission granted to those holding ground rights.

The Parish Church Burial Ground at Broughty Ferry, now comes under the jurisdiction of the Corporation.

A rather unusual occurrence took place at the Eastern Cemetery when the remains of a few German servicemen killed during the 1914/1918 war were exhumed for removal to the German War Cemetery at Cannock Chase, Staffordshire. Representatives from this department and the Parks and Cemeteries department were present at the exhumations.

At the Crematorium there were 1,524 cremations during 1962.

### Hairdressers and Barbers

The 25 visits paid to hairdressing establishments were mainly in connection with applications for registration of new businesses or where changes in proprietorship took place. At the end of the year 137 such places were on the register.

No complaints were received regarding these premises, but our advice was asked on several occasions prior to a business being opened or when alterations to premises were contemplated, mainly with a view to ensuring compliance with the bye-laws and with the requirements of this department.

The reduction in the number of registered premises (137 as against 149 in 1961) was due mainly to demolitions carried out within areas scheduled for re-development.

### **Theatres, Cinemas and Dance Halls**

Apart from the enforcement of the provisions of the Food Hygiene (Scotland) Regulations, 1959/61 this department's main interest in such premises concerns the sanitary accommodation, ventilation and cleanliness. To this end 71 inspections were made. On receipt of an application for a new licence, or renewal of an existing licence, a survey of the premises is carried out in order that the conditions obtaining are such as warrant recommending to the Local Authority that the request be granted.

There was a further reduction during the year in the number of licences in respect of cinemas. One which was modernised in post-war years was acquired by the Corporation and demolished as it formed part of a redevelopment area. The owner of two other picture houses surrendered the licences and went over to "Bingo" in the hope, no doubt, that it would prove more profitable than films. Should, however, he wish to revert to this previous business he will require to make application for new licences. During 1962 the City's only variety hall also went over to Bingo and it can now safely be said that with so much opposition the only hope of survival is by offering bigger and better prizes—and this, in fact, is what is being done. Surely this form of entertainment in Dundee has now reached saturation point.

Two small halls which had been registered as Places of Public Amusement for a number of years were removed from the register. The owners of one did not wish renewal of the licence, but the proprietor of a billiard saloon thought that a small hall which in the past he had let for dancing and other functions should be granted a renewal of licence despite the fact that it had now been let by him as a betting office. The Committee decreed otherwise and the licence was deleted from the list.

A complaint was received from a patron of a dance hall regarding lack of washing facilities in the gent.'s cloakroom. The matter was investigated and, at our request, the management installed two wash-hand basins with necessary fittings.

At a meeting of the Corporation the question of the prohibition of smoking in cinemas and places of public entertainment was referred to the Police and Lighting Committee for further consideration. Their decision was that no additional restrictions be placed on smoking.

### **The Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956 and Statutory Instruments having effect under that Act**

#### **Food Inspection**

For many years the lack of a vehicle exclusively for our needs made many departmental duties difficult to accomplish, not the least being those incidental to the smooth running of the Food Section within the department. The acquisition of a van in the autumn of 1962 took much drudgery out of the manifold

duties connected with the purchase or taking of samples and their quick transport to the laboratory of the City Analyst and the Bacteriological Department at Queen's College. It also facilitated the interception of mobile shops for sampling and other purposes—for obvious reasons, a feat at times being hitherto difficult of accomplishment. The safe and supervised disposal of all condemned foodstuffs at the Cleansing Department's incinerator also obviated the risk of any such foodstuffs reaching the public by mistake or design on the part of the traders, whose honesty to dispose of the foodstuffs satisfactorily had often to be depended upon under the previous arrangement.

Visits numbering 789 were paid to shops, warehouses, etc. for the purpose of examining suspect foods, and 4,808 certificates of condemnation were issued in respect of foodstuffs considered unfit for human consumption. In no case, however, was it necessary to invoke the powers of seizure contained in the Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956, in relation to unfit food as all the foodstuffs referred to in the certificates were voluntarily surrendered by the persons concerned.

The following table gives details of quantities and types of food dealt with throughout the year.

## ARTICLES OF FOOD SURRENDERED

ARTICLES	Where Sur- rendered	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Reasons for Sur- render
Bacon	Shops or Wholesale Stores, etc.	—	2	2	13	Decomposition, Contamination, Damage to Containers, etc.
Beef		—	—	2	1	
Beef (Tinned)		1	16	2	18	
Cereals		—	—	3	15	
Cheese		3	4	—	24	
Chicken (Tinned)		—	8	2	8	
Confectionery		—	5	3	1	
Cooking Fat		—	1	—	9	
Corned Mutton (Tinned)		—	17	2	22	
Eggs		—	1	1	11	
Eggs (Tinned)		—	—	3	—	
Fish		—	2	—	15	
Fish (Tinned)		—	1	1	10	
Flour		—	—	2	17	
Fruit		—	1	2	13	
Fruit (Dried)		—	1	—	17	
Fruit (Tinned)		2	10	2	5	
Fruit, etc. Juices (Tinned)		1	—	1	17	
Ham (Tinned)		1	19	2	12	
Jam, Syrup, etc.		—	—	3	6	
Luncheon Meat (Tinned)		—	16	2	19	
Margarine		—	2	2	—	
Milk (Tinned)		—	9	2	9	
Milk Puddings, etc.		—	3	—	9	
Nuts		—	1	—	—	
Pork (Tinned)		2	16	—	8	
Rice (Creamed) (Tinned)		—	1	3	9	
Sauces and Pickles		—	1	2	17	
Soup (Tinned)		1	14	2	3	
Spaghetti (Tinned)		—	1	1	25	
Tongue (Tinned)		—	19	—	13	
Veal (Tinned)		1	—	—	10	
Vegetables		—	2	3	8	
Vegetables (Tinned)		465	17	2	22	
Miscellaneous		—	—	2	6	
TOTAL		487	7	—	—	



So far as this City is concerned, and also so far as is known to this department, major mishaps involving food at Cold Stores, have been few and far between. This year, however, two such occurrences fall to be recorded.

The first related to a deep freeze store associated with a canning factory, and concerned 463 tons of peas in  $\frac{1}{2}$  cwt. bags and in small packages suitable for retail sale. The bags were stacked in tiers 10ft. high. Apparently, due to their shape, the peas are inclined to roll within the bags, a hazard which had not been fully realised. It would appear that as a result of this tendency a stack of bags became dislodged and, in toppling, fractured an ammonia pipe, thereby releasing a very large quantity of ammonia gas throughout the store. As this unfortunate occurrence took place at a week-end it was not until twenty hours later when a watchman checked the plant recording equipment that the accident was discovered. Samples of the peas taken from different sections of the stacks were analysed and found to be unfit for human consumption. Attempts to make the peas suitable for animal feeding failed and ultimately they had to be dumped, with suitable precautions, into a convenient deep quarry.

The second incident followed the accidental opening of a valve on an ammonia pipe, the gas thereby released contaminating a large quantity of meat in the Cold Store and rendering it unfit for human consumption. The question of compensation was still unresolved at the end of the year and until a settlement has been reached the meat is being allowed to remain in the Cold Store. Under no circumstances, however, will it eventually be released for human consumption.

Some of the other more unusual or interesting cases relating to unsoundness in food which arose during the year are as follows:—

Of several complaints of foreign matter in milk bottles which reached the department, one concerned an insect, subsequently identified as a window gnat, found on top of the milk in a bottle. Such insects are minute, rendering precautionary measures extremely difficult, but nevertheless the matter was taken up with the dairyman concerned. It was obvious, of course, that the gnat could only have gained access in the few seconds between filling and capping of the bottle.

A bottle, complete with aluminium cap, and containing a milky white liquid, was handed in to the department by the Police. Analyses revealed that the liquid consisted of a mixture of water and disinfectant. The subsequent investigation revealed that this bottle had been substituted for a newly delivered bottle of milk in an effort to deter systematic pilfering from a householder's doorstep. The thief, on realising he had been duped, substituted the bottle containing the disinfectant for the genuine article at the door of a nearby house.

A complaint concerning what appeared to be a mouse in a bottle of milk was investigated, but the "mouse" turned out to be a piece of string attached to a chestnut. This, of course, was quite inexcusable and the dairy management was severely reprimanded.



A complaint from a factory regarding dirty milk bottles rebounded when it was found that after consuming the milk the workers left the empty bottles close to machines in the operation of which a spray of oil and water is used. Droplets of oil and dirty water contaminated the interior and exterior of the bottles which, when dry, defied removal by the usual bottle washing methods. Instructions were issued by the factory manager that in future all empty milk bottles were to be deposited well away from the machines. No further incidents have since occurred.

The dangers of slipshod methods of handling food cannot be too strongly stressed and a well merited warning was issued concerning the finding of a foreign body—a piece of cardboard—in a packet of butter. No doubt the cardboard had been forced into the butter due to carelessness and the pressure applied when opening the main carton containing the packets, but a little more attention by the operator would have obviated this situation.

Following the finding by the purchaser of a cigarette stub in a packet of potato crisps the firm concerned was contacted. In defence they alleged this to be the work of an employee who had been reprimanded and subsequently discharged by another misdemeanour. Be that as it may, the responsibility for the condition of the goods is always the liability of the firm, and they were left in no doubt concerning the action that would be taken should any similar occurrence arise in the future.

Several complaints concerning the condition of pre-packed “selected” potatoes necessitated a visit to the premises of a market gardener. It was pointed out to him that a large percentage of the potatoes which were described as “selected” were affected with scab, wart or blight and the use of such a description could be considered as misrepresentation. He was afterwards cautioned and told to exercise greater care when grading his wares.

An accident to window glazing in a bakehouse was responsible for a complaint of glass being found in a tart. The baker and his staff were severely reprimanded for their lack of caution. It is unnecessary to add that an incident such as this is capable of dire results should any person have the misfortune to unwittingly consume the article and swallow the glass.

The danger attached to sticking labels with pins into food displayed in retail shops was illustrated when one such item was discovered in a piece of cake purchased from a grocer. On the matter being brought to the notice of the firm they immediately procured plastic cards to indicate prices, etc. of the goods displayed. These indicators are set beside each tray and are not in contact with the food. Both from a hygienic viewpoint and as a safety measure this new method has much to commend it.

Other complaints dealt with throughout the year related to foodstuffs which had deteriorated in premises and, in two cases, in mobile shops. Excessive shelf life was the principal cause of the trouble. The persons concerned were severely warned and informed that future infringements might possibly be dealt with in a less lenient manner.

A reduction in the use of polythene containers for prepackaging root crops was noted with satisfaction. In the past plastic containers have not proved particularly satisfactory for this type of job owing to the high moisture content of these commodities and the tendency for "sweating" to occur with consequent rapid deterioration.

### Foodstuffs Arriving at the Port of Dundee

The following table gives particulars of foodstuffs arriving by waterway during 1962.

The total is 5,897 tons 13 cwts. 0 qr., as against 11,910 tons 6 cwts, 1 qr. last year and 12,149 tons 11 cwts. 2 qrs. in 1960; and relates solely to foodstuffs arriving from abroad. The coastwise trade in foodstuffs over the years has dwindled to such an extent that its continuance has now become an economic impossibility.

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.
Butter	62	3	0
Citric Acid	9	2	1
Cheese	121	3	2
Chicken (Tinned)	1	0	3
Cocoa Butter	102	9	1
Confectionery	0	4	1
Fish (Tinned)	7	10	0
Flour	50	4	1
Fruit	5	4	0
Fruit, etc. Juices	54	4	3
Fruit (Pulp)	42	3	1
Fruit (Tinned)	157	11	0
Lard, Cooking Fat, etc.	31	15	2
Meat (Tinned)	158	19	0
Milk (Tinned)	2	11	1
Onions	527	2	2
Peas, Beans, etc.	56	3	1
Pickles, etc.	0	11	1
Rice	23	3	1
Rusks	15	3	2
Sugar	4,094	4	2
Tea	171	15	2
Vegetables	165	14	2
Wines, Spirits, etc.	37	8	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,897</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>0</b>

### The Food (Meat Inspection) (Scotland) Regulations, 1961, etc.

The adopted provisions of Article 15 of the repealed 1932 Regulations continue to be enforced by this Authority. These relate to the approval and registration of storage accommodation used by persons who do not have an

open shop but who sell meat and meat food products from off vans in the open street. Only one such registration is in force in the City at the present moment, and the certificate was renewed at the end of the year following an inspection and check that the accommodation continued to meet with our approval.

### Public Slaughter-House, Meat and Cattle Markets

Mr Andrew Spreull, M.R.C.V.S., Superintendent of Public Slaughter-Houses, Meat and Cattle Markets, kindly provides the undernoted information relative to his department:—

			No. of Animals		Weight (in lbs) of Condemned Meat
			Wholly Condemned	Partially Condemned	
Cattle	.....	.....	18,345	45	3,617
Calves	.....	.....	482	6	15
Total	.....	.....	18,827	51	3,632
Sheep	.....	.....	38,069	109	2,563
Pigs	.....	.....	7,774	48	1.373
					10,279

The above figures are for the year 1st January to 31st December, 1962. The responsibilities of the various Acts, Orders and Regulations pertaining to this department were observed at all times. There were no difficulties relating to unsound foods: in every case the persons involved accepted the decision voluntarily.

Hygiene is enforced for the protection of public health. New Slaughter-house Hygiene Regulations are likely to come into force very shortly as they have been in operation in England for some considerable time.

All live animals are inspected previous to slaughter and all meat foods are inspected and passed fit for human consumption before being released to the trade from this establishment.

When the new Slaughter-house Hygiene Regulations come into force it is probable that considerable alterations will be required."

There are no private slaughter-houses within the City.

### Shell Fish

Following report of a case of food poisoning, allegedly due to the consumption of whelks, a thorough check of sources of supplies and processing was undertaken at all local retail shops dealing in this commodity. It was found that one trader obtained his supply from gathering grounds within the Tay estuary, but that all other supplies came from beaches far away from the area.

The persons known to be habitual gatherers of whelks from beaches within the river confines which are very liable to pollution were contacted and warned regarding this practice. The dangers of contamination were fully explained to them and the whelk gatherers now go further afield for their supplies.

The shopkeeper processing the whelks was warned to always check the origin of his supplies, and given some much needed advice on methods of cooking.

No further incidents of this nature were reported.

### Food Sampling

Details are given below of the samples purchased or taken over the past five year period in terms of the Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956:—

Year	Purchased or Taken.	Genuine.	Adulterated.	Percentage Adulterated.
1958	629	587	42	6.67
1959	710	667	43	6.05
1960	654	613	41	6.27
1961	678	615	63	9.29
1962	661	614	47	7.11

The following is more specific information concerning the 661 samples referred to above as having been procured during the year under review:—

1. Formal samples procured in the ordinary course with the probability of legal proceedings should adulteration or irregularity be discovered:—

	Purchased or Taken.	Certified to be Genuine.	Adulterated or Irregular.
Barley, Peas and Lentils	5	5	0
Butter	3	3	0
Coconut (Desiccated)	2	2	0
Cooking Fat	3	3	0
Cream (Tinned)	1	1	0
Custard Powder	3	3	0
Drinking Chocolate	1	1	0
Fish Cakes	3	3	0
Fish (Tinned)	2	2	0
Fruit (Dried)	4	4	0
Gelatine	1	1	0
Gin	1	1	0
Ice Cream	45	44	1
Jam, etc.	3	2	1*
Macaroni	2	2	0
Margarine	2	2	0
Milk	4	4	0
Milk (Tinned)	1	1	0
Milk Ice	2	2	0
Mince	27	22	5
Mustard	1	1	0
Porage Oats	2	2	0
Pork (Tinned)	1	1	0
Carry Forward	119	112	7

		Purchased or Taken.	Genuine.	Certified to be Adulterated or Irregular.
Brought Forward	.....	119	112	7
Rice	.....	1	1	0
Rum	.....	1	1	0
Sausages	.....	27	24	3
Sauces, etc.	.....	3	3	0
Spreads	.....	2	2	0
Sugar	.....	1	1	0
Tea	.....	2	2	0
Whisky	.....	54	47	7**
		<hr/> 210 <hr/>	<hr/> 193 <hr/>	<hr/> 17 <hr/>

\* A contravention of the Labelling of Food Order, 1953.

\*\* Contravention of Section 6 (1) of the Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956, in relation to six samples; the seventh sample contravenes, in addition, Sections 2 (1) and 3 (4) of the same Act.

## II. Informal samples purchased or taken:—

	Purchased or Taken.	Genuine.	Certified to be Adulterated or Irregular.
Barley, Peas, Beans, Lentils, Rice,			
Oatmeal and Macaroni	15	15	—
Cake, etc. Mixtures	6	6	—
Coffee and Chicory	5	5	—
Confectionery	10	9	1
Cream Cookies	12	11	1
Custard Powder, Cornflour, etc.	7	7	—
Dripping, etc.	6	6	—
Fish Cakes	11	8	3
Fish Dressing	2	2	—
Fish (Tinned)	4	4	—
Fruit (Dried)	10	10	—
Fruit Drinks	10	7	3*
Fruit (Fresh)	6	6	—
Jam, Jelly and Marmalade	13	11	2**
Medicinal	7	7	—
Milk	173	163	10
Mince	24	20	4
Non-Brewed Condiment	2	2	—
Pastes and Spreads	14	13	1
Pepper, Spices. Mustard and Flavourings	15	15	—
Pickles, Sauces, etc.	24	23	1***
Pie Fillings	3	3	—
Potatoes (Tinned and Dried)	4	4	—
Carry Forward	383	357	26



	Purchased or Taken.	Genuine.	Certified to be Adulterated or Irregular.
Brought Forward .....	383	357	26
Sausages .....	24	20	4
Soup (Tinned and Dried) .....	3	3	—
Table Jellies .....	2	2	—
Tea .....	11	11	—
Vegetables (Tinned and Dried) .....	3	3	—
1 Sample each of the following :			
Arrowroot, All-Bran, Butter,			
Buttered Scones, Christmas Pud-			
ding, Coconut, Cream, Cream of			
Tartar, Creamed Corn (Tinned),			
Flour, Fruit Juice, Fruit (Tinned),			
Gluko Ice Cream, Golden Crumbs,			
Ice Cream Powder, Margarine,			
Meat Rissole, Milk (Tinned),			
Milk Block, Pudding (Tinned),			
Rennet Essence, Rice (Tinned).			
Stout, Vinegar, Whisky .....	25	25	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	451	421	30
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

\* Includes two fruit drinks in contravention of the Labelling of Food Order, 1953.

\*\* Includes one sample of marmalade in contravention of the Labelling of Food Order, 1953.

\*\*\* Sample of chutney in contravention of the Labelling of Food Order, 1953.

With a population of 183,560 this works out at 3.60 samples for every 1,000 persons, compared with 3.71 for 1961, 3.59 for 1960, 3.92 for 1959, and 3.49 for 1958.

### Formal Samples

**Whisky.** As already shown, seven of the samples procured were found to be adulterated.

In one case the sample was under strength by only 1° and according to the proprietor, had been supplied to the Sampling Officer in the same condition as it had been received from the distillers, without in any way having been tampered with. A test sample of the same brand was taken from a new bottle and found to be slightly over the 70° Proof indicated on the label of the bottle. A strong warning to the licence holder was deemed to be sufficient in this case.

A sample only 0.8° below the strength of 70° Proof indicated on the label of the bottle was dealt with in a similar manner.

Two charges were preferred in respect of a sample where the whisky was found to be 60.5° Proof, against the 70° Proof stated on the label of the

bottle. The first offence concerned Section 6(1) of the Act, i.e., falsely describing the article sold or calculated to mislead as to the nature, quality or substance; and the second offence was under Sections 2(1) and 3(4) in that the sample was diluted with water to such an extent as to bring it below 65° Proof. A fine of £10 was imposed in this case.

The four remaining samples had results of 65.0°, 67.1°, 67.7° and 68.4° Proof and in each instance Court proceedings followed for contraventions under Section 6(1) because in all cases it was stated on the labels that the whisky was 70° Proof. Three of the offenders were each fined £10, and in the remaining case the bar manager was fined £5, the licence holder in this case being regarded as "not guilty" having been abroad on holiday at the time of the offence.

**Ice Cream.** The one sample of ice cream adversely reported on failed to comply with the requirements of the Food Standards (Ice Cream) (Scotland) Regulations, 1959, in that it contained only 7.2% milk solids not fat whereas the prescribed minimum is 7.5%. The manufacturer was most insistent that the usual ingredients and quantities were put into the mixture and that he had not in any way changed his methods of manufacture. Further investigation revealed that the mixing of the ingredients during manufacture was suspect. A new type of emulsifier was immediately procured and put into use. This installation has since proved the manufacturer's point as further samples proved satisfactory.

**Blackcurrant Jam.** One sample, although in compliance with the Food Standards (Preserves) Order, 1953, did not conform with the requirements of the Labelling of Food Orders, 1953/61. No indication was given on two of the containers out of the three purchased for sampling purposes as to the nature of the contents, and on the third container there was no indication of the name and address of the labeller or packer. The attention of the person responsible was directed to these omissions.

### Informal Samples

**Cream Cookies.** Failure to comply with the terms of Section 18 of the Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956, occurred in the case of one sample of this commodity. Analysis showed that the substance used for the filling did not possess the genuine characteristics of butter fat. The offender maintained that his sales staff had been given explicit instructions to inform customers that the filling was not genuine cream but synthetic. It was pointed out that no such information was forthcoming when the Sampling Officer purchased the cookies. Warning was given that compliance with legal requirements was most necessary and that the display of a suitably worded notice was essential. A suitable notice was immediately procured and displayed in a prominent position in the shop premises.

**Fish Cakes.** In three instances samples were found to be below the minimum standard of 35% fish content laid down by the Food Standards (Fish Cakes) Order, 1950. One sample contained 19%, another 23% and the third 30.4%. In each case formal follow-on samples were taken and satisfactory results obtained. It would appear that mixing the ingredients by hand and securing an even distribution of fish throughout the batch requires a little more attention than some people are willing to give. There is no doubt that mixing by means of a power operated mixer would, if given the proper proportions of fish and potatoes, produce an even distribution of the ingredients.

**Orange Drink.** One sample of Orange Drink failed to achieve the standard laid down by the Food Standards (Soft Drinks) Order, 1953, which requires that such drinks must be made from not less than  $27\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. of comminuted fresh oranges per 10 gallons, giving the equivalent of  $27\frac{1}{2}\%$  orange calculated as whole orange. Analysis showed the strength of the orange to be only 8%. Indication was given by the Public Analyst that while he appreciated that losses in processing resulted in a loss in fruit content he would expect such a drink to contain at least  $12\frac{1}{2}\%$  orange calculated as whole orange and certainly not less than 10%. After notification the manufacturers had tests carried out by their own chemists and the results obtained differed considerably in that 17%-18% was found. After a great deal of correspondence and interviews with the manufacturers' representatives it was finally agreed that in future they would ensure that the drink complied in all respects with the standard laid down in the Order and as interpreted by the Public Analyst.

**Pure Cream Snowballs.** This article of confectionery had been ticketed by the shopkeeper to the effect that they were "Pure Cream Snowballs." A sample, on analysis, was found not to conform to the requirements of Section 18 of the Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956, in that the fat extracted from the filling did not possess the characteristics of genuine butter fat. The fault was readily admitted by the person concerned and the ticket replaced by one which was correctly worded.

**Black Grape Jelly.** Although this sample conformed to the requirements of the Food Standards (Preserves) Order, 1953, in that it contained 70.5% soluble solids, against the required minimum of 68.5%, the black grape juice content was equivalent only to the juice extracted from 0.35 lb. of black grapes. The label on the container stated that every pound of the black grape jelly contained the concentrated juice of nearly two pounds of finest grapes. The manufacturers were contacted and the labelling contravention pointed out to them. Immediate steps were taken to rectify the position.

**Tongue Paste.** This sample consisted of a jar of tongue paste with a clip-on type of metal lid and, although conforming to the standard laid down for this product under the Food Standards (Meat Paste) Order, 1951, was



nevertheless found to be unfit for human consumption. When opened by the Public Analyst a white powder was found on the glass which proved to be Sodium Carbonate containing appreciable amounts of iron which, in turn, adversely affected the paste by blackening it. According to the Public Analyst the probable cause of this was lacquer being dissolved from the underside of the lid. The firm concerned was informed of the findings but were wholly mystified by the result as their methods of cleaning the jars and lids in no way involved any detergents or soda, only hot water jets being used for cleaning. Processing of the paste was by steam retort. The firm contacted the British Food Manufacturing Industries Research Association who suggested that the cause may have been some detergent containing soda spilled upon the jar, the liquid finding its way under the band of the lid where action could have been set up to give the obtained results. The remainder of the stock held by the retailer was subsequently examined by the inspectorate and a number of suspect jars destroyed after having been voluntarily surrendered for this purpose.

**Milk.** Two Certified, four Tuberculin Tested and four Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) samples of milk were, on analysis, found to be deficient—seven in milk-solids-not-fat and three in butter-fat.

The two Certified milk samples were deficient in butter-fat but formal samples taken later proved to be genuine. No added water was found in the milk, and the explanation given on investigation was that the milk had not been properly mixed prior to bottling. The producers were instructed to pay strict attention to this point in the future.

Two of the T.T. (Pasteurised) milk samples were taken from the producers' 10 gallon cans, one delivered to a restaurant and the other to a hotel, and gave results indicating deficiency in milk-solids-not-fat. One sample passed the Hortvet Freezing Point Test for added water and the cause of the deficiency was claimed to be due to the period of the year when cows were put out to grass after "wintering in". Warning was given to the dairyman. The second sample was found, after testing, to contain added water. A formal sample was therefore "taken on delivery". This, however, proved to be satisfactory, and the inference drawn was that pilfering could have occurred between time of delivery at the premises and the arrival of staff coming on duty. Arrangements were made whereby, in future, some one attached to the firm would always be on hand to receive the milk.

The two remaining T.T. (Pasteurised) milk samples were found to be low in solids-not-fat but without added water. The reasons advanced by the pasteurisers were that their supplies in bulk came from a large number of small producers and that somewhere along the line low quality milks must have become mixed with the bulk.

One producer of T.T. milk was warned of the low solids-not-fat content of the sample but, as no added water was indicated, feeding would appear to have been the cause for this failure. The producer took advice regarding a

balanced diet aimed at eliminating this deficiency. Subsequent samples were satisfactory.

Another of the deficient samples of T.T. milk was taken at the premises of a local bottler and was found to be low in butter-fat. As it was obvious that nothing had been done at the bottlers premises to alter the consistency of the milk, investigations were carried out at the producer's farm. The excuse given for this failure was that the employees at the farm had been drawing their supplies from full churns after these containers had been left in the dairy awaiting transport. A warning resulted in an alteration of methods and subsequent samples were found to be satisfactory.

The two remaining deficient samples of T.T. milk were obtained from producers' churns delivered to pasteurisers' premises and fell below the standard laid down for solids-not-fat. Notification was made to the respective County Sanitary Inspectors responsible for the areas in which the producers' farms were situated and appropriate action on their part resulted in follow-up samples proving to be genuine.

**Chutney.** A sample was found to be satisfactory with regard to contents but the label displayed on the jar was incorrect in so far that the ingredients were not listed in proper sequence. The manufacturer, unaware of the relevant labelling requirements, readily agreed to use new labels conforming to the terms of the Labelling of Food Orders and to discontinue immediately the use of the offending labels.

**Home Made Marmalade.** The sample in question conformed to the standards prescribed by the Food Standards (Preserves) Order, 1953, but failed to conform with the requirements of the Labelling of Food Orders, 1953/61, in that the label did not bear a statement specifying the name and address of the packer or labeller, or the type of product within the container. Subsequent investigations revealed that all the stock had since been sold. The requirements of the Orders were drawn to the attention of the offender and a warning given as to what would be expected of him in the future.

**Orange Drink and Blackcurrant Flavoured Drink.** A sample of each did not comply with the requirements of the Labelling of Food Orders, 1953/61, in that there was no indication of the nature of the contents on the containers or caps. Both drinks were manufactured by the same firm and in the case of the Orange Drink it was found that the lapse was due to the firm running out of stamped containers. The label for the Blackcurrant Flavoured Drink, it was claimed, was missing from the container solely because of the carelessness of an employee. The matter was allowed to rest when the management gave an assurance that supervision would in future be stricter and that they would order a fresh supply of stamped bottles for their products.

Visits for enforcement and supervision of the Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956, totalled 1,662.



### Other Sampling

Dried Milk Powder, Chocolate Snowballs, Slicing Sausage, Beetroot, Ice Cream Cold Mix Powder, Wiping Cloths and Compost, were included in a variety of articles submitted for analysis for reasons other than that of satisfying legislative standards. The usual samples were also taken of water from the public mains and from private wells and springs used within the City for domestic and industrial purposes. Samples of meals supplied to pupils were also taken from four schools, comprising in all, twenty items of varying types of foods.

The dried milk powder was alleged to be rancid but tests carried out by the Public Analyst did not substantiate this claim.

The chocolate snowballs gave no visible indication of unfitness but the peculiar taste complained of was proved to be due to the coconut oil filling having gone rancid. It was subsequently ascertained that the shopkeeper's stock of this commodity had been on the premises for some considerable time, and it is well known that such articles should be sold as soon as possible after coming into the retailer's possession as they very quickly deteriorate. The shopkeeper readily surrendered the remaining stock for destruction.

Slicing sausage sold from a mobile shop was found, after complaint, to be in a state of decomposition. Enquiries revealed that storage conditions, handling methods and a tendency to over-stock, were all contributing factors which gave rise to the complaint. The owner of the van was taken to task concerning the manner in which he conducted his business and the remainder of the sausage was surrendered for destruction.

Beetroot was alleged to be the cause of sickness affecting a number of children in a local institution. Samples submitted to the Public Analyst showed that the vinegar in which the beetroot was preserved had an acidity of 3.4%, which is considerably more than the normal 1-2% found in this product. The matter was taken up with the suppliers who stated that this was the usual strength of the vinegar used by them in order to allow for a certain loss of potency during storage and until sale. They agreed, however, to our suggestion that in future a recommendation would be included on the labels to wash the beetroot before use to reduce the vinegar strength.

A rather unique complaint was received from the Lighting Engineer concerning wiping cloths used by members of his staff in the normal discharge of their duties, which, in their opinion, were suspect as regards cleanliness. So strong was their insistence that the maintenance staff threatened certain action if guarantee were not forthcoming that the cloths in question were safe to handle. Our aid was sought, and a number of cloths were subjected to tests which proved them to be innocuous. On such an assurance the matter took end.

The sample of compost was of a type manufactured from pulverised household refuse and was brought to the department by a person engaged in horticulture who was considering using this in his work relative to potting, and

as a fertiliser in cultivated ground. Concern was expressed regarding the amount of fine glass pieces present in the compost and the potential danger through possible penetration of root crops by the glass. The guidance of the department was therefore being sought in connection with the suitability or otherwise of this material for the purposes intended. Examination showed that from 440 grams of compost, 150 pieces of glass weighing about 4 grams were removed, and the compost therefore contained approximately 1% by weight of glass, many pieces of which were in the form of slivers and could, in the opinion of the Public Analyst, constitute a hazard in the use of this material. After some experimentation, however, the horticulturist succeeded, with the use of fine riddles, in removing most of the glass particles and thus rendering it more suitable and reasonably safe for his purposes.

During the year 494 samples were also taken for bacteriological examination—additional to the samples of ice cream and milk which are reported upon separately later in this report. The results of this work are shown below and indicate that less than 8% of the samples taken were unsatisfactory.

	Satisfactory	Fairly Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
79 Washed Milk Bottles .....	71	6	2
9 Waters from Springs and Wells .....	7	2	—
53 Swimming Bath Waters, Ships' Drinking Waters, etc. ....	46	2	5
203 Mains Water Samples .....	200	3	—
9 Imported Frozen Egg Albumen .....	9	—	—
48 Dairy Cream .....	36	—	12
25 Dairy Cream Pasteurised .....	24	—	1
48 Imitation Cream .....	34	—	14
16 Ice Cream Mixture .....	12	—	4
4 Other Articles .....	4	—	—

Again it is pleasing to record that only two washed milk bottles failed to meet the arbitrary standards recommended. These adverse results came about by deficiencies in detergent strength due to overflow from final rinse tanks reaching the detergent tanks with a consequent reduction in temperature and strength of solution.

The five unsatisfactory samples of water were all from the Dighty—a stream which, in its course to the River Tay, passes between housing schemes in the northern part of the City. The samples were taken as a result of complaints of pollution. At the particular time, an outbreak of poliomyelitis had occurred in the area so that a complete check of this water was called for.

All other waters sampled, from wells, swimming baths, etc. were satisfactory.

It is important to note that approximately 33% of the Dairy Cream samples and 40% of the Imitation Cream samples submitted for examination were considered to be bacteriologically unsatisfactory. These results are rather

disappointing considering the time and patience expended by inspectors in efforts to impress upon users how susceptible these commodities are to bacterial contamination. Carelessness and indifference on the part of those handling the cream are no doubt the main contributory factors to these unsatisfactory returns. There is no excuse for dirty or unhygienic equipment as there is nowadays a host of guaranteed chemical sterilants and detergents available for every trade requirement and, of course, there is always steam—the most efficient steriliser of all. Cream, both imitation and dairy, is used in vast quantities by the bakery trade and the popularity of dairy cream for domestic uses is rising year by year, and it rather hampers officials that these items are not the subject of hard and fast bacterial standards—as in the case of milk—whereby failures can have repercussions on those responsible. Compulsory pasteurisation of all dairy cream is also greatly to be desired and would materially assist in the production of a bacteriologically clean article. Human nature being what it is, the provision of bacterial standards would not guarantee complete freedom from complaint, but if persistent offenders could be penalised in some way the hands of officials would be greatly strengthened.

### **The Labelling of Food Order, 1953 and amending Regulations 1956-61**

A great many years have passed since the Departmental Committee appointed by the Minister of Health to enquire into the law relating to the composition and description of articles of food stated in a report that the law should be altered so as to enable definitions or standards to be prescribed or declarations of composition to be required. The report further stated, “the main thing to be aimed at is that the public should know what they are getting.”

Since that time very many changes have been made to the legislation on this subject and there are now upwards of sixty Orders or Regulations (including amendments) governing the composition and/or the labelling of food-stuffs and these, together with the co-operation of the trades concerned, have produced a complete revolution especially in the way of pre-packaging. Such pre-packaged food for retail sale (with a few exceptions) must be labelled in such manner that the purchaser is immediately aware, from the information on the wrapper or container, of the true nature of the ingredients: and these must be listed in order of proportion by weight. Also, the name and address of the packer or the labeller of the food must be on the container.

In general, little difficulty is experienced in enforcing these provisions so far as goods coming from the large manufacturers are concerned, but pre-packaged articles produced by the small local traders demand a lot of attention and supervision.

The duties under the Order and Regulations combine very suitably with sampling operations under the Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act and during the past year four informal samples, i.e., orange drink, blackcurrant flavoured



drink, marmalade and chutney, and one formal sample of blackcurrant jam, all local products, did not comply with requirements. Information concerning these has already been given earlier in this report in the section under the heading "Food Sampling."

## **The Public Health (Preservatives etc. in Food) (Scotland) Regulations 1925 to 1958**

### **The Preservatives in Food (Scotland) Regulations, 1962**

A long awaited and much required consolidation and extension of the Regulations concerned with preservatives in food came into force on 7th September, 1962. Inter alia, these Regulations extend the list of permitted preservatives in food. They also considerably extend the list of specified foods to which preservatives may be legally added. It is interesting to note that wet strength papers containing formaldehyde, commented upon in a previous annual report of this department, are now permitted for use with foodstuffs, provided the food does not absorb and retain more than five parts per million of formaldehyde after being wrapped in this paper. The Regulations also provide for the seizure of food as being unfit for human consumption in terms of Section 9 of the Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956, where it is certified by a Public Analyst as containing any preservative not permitted by the Regulations. Further, the schedule respecting the labelling of foods containing preservatives omits, for the first time, mince (butcher meat minced) from this requirement.

Hereunder are details of samples of foods procured specifically for the presence or otherwise of preservatives and to check their compliance with the above-named Regulations. Numerically, of course, they have all been included in the statistical information given earlier in this report under the heading "Food Sampling."

**Mince.** 51 samples (27 formal and 24 informal) were submitted to the Public Analyst for examination, and 9 (5 formal and 4 informal) were reported upon adversely in that they all contained preservative outwith the permitted period—which is June to September (inclusive).

Information concerning the five formal samples was submitted to the Crown Procurator Fiscal and Court proceedings resulted in one fine of £4 and three fines of £5. The remaining case involved a trader operating a mobile shop, and was eventually deserted so far as he was concerned—but the butcher who supplied him with the mince was fined £4 for the offence.

The four informal samples adversely reported on were followed by the taking of formal samples. Three of these were found to be in compliance with the Regulations and one which failed to comply is included in the list of five formal samples referred to above which were made the subject of Court proceedings.

**Sausages.** The 51 samples (27 formal and 24 informal) submitted to the Public Analyst for examination resulted in 7 (3 formal and 4 informal) being certified to be in contravention of the Regulations as detailed hereunder:—

Five contained excess preservative. Two contained preservative within the prescribed maximum but its presence was not declared at time of sale.

The Crown Procurator Fiscal instituted proceedings in two of the cases in respect of formal samples and fines of £5 each were imposed on the offenders. In the third case the excess of preservative was so small that a warning to the offender was deemed to be sufficient.

In connection with the four informal samples, two were followed up by the purchase of formal samples which were afterwards found to be genuine. The other two cases were in contravention simply because of failure to declare the presence of preservative at the time of sale, and warnings were considered sufficient in both instances.

### **Ice Cream (Scotland) Regulations, 1948/60**

#### **The Food Standards (Ice Cream) (Scotland) Regulations, 1959**

#### **The Labelling of Food (Amendment) (Scotland) Regulations, 1959**

During the year the undernoted applications for registration were approved by the Local Authority:—

For the Manufacture, Storage and/or Sale of Ice Cream .....	2
For the Storage and/or Sale of Ice Cream .....	4
In respect of Vehicles for the Manufacture, Storage and/or Sale of Ice Cream on the Public Streets .....	3
In respect of Vehicles for the Sale of Ice Cream on the Public Streets .....	10

and at the end of the year the registers kept in compliance with the Regulations of 1948 showed:—

Premises Registered for Manufacture, Storage and/or Sale of Ice Cream .....	45
Premises Registered for Storage and/or Sale of Ice Cream .....	53
Premises Registered for Storage of Ice Cream .....	3
Vehicles Registered for the Manufacture, Storage and/or Sale of Ice Cream .....	3
Vehicles Registered for Sale of Ice Cream .....	81

When an adverse report is received from the bacteriologist concerning a sample of locally produced ice cream, a thorough investigation is carried out at the manufacturer's premises, not, as is often assumed, to find fault, but in an endeavour to get to the root of the trouble and assist towards the elimination thereof. During these visits opportunity is also taken to examine the premises for cleanliness, etc. If the unfavourable return relates to ice cream manufactured outwith the City the matter is the subject of correspondence between this department and the Sanitary Inspector of the area concerned.



In two cases during the year, where new units had been installed, it was found that the owners, possibly due to fear of the intricacy of reassembly, were not completely dismantling all the parts for cleaning after use; also, through lack of knowledge of the capabilities of the machine, the mixture was not being properly cooled, a function which both plants were designed for and capable of accomplishing.

Regarding seven other manufacturers' failures to achieve the requisite arbitrary bacteriological standards, the causes were found to be due primarily to slipshod methods of cleaning, which had resulted in milk stone being allowed to gather in the heaters and pipes. Suitable treatment was advised for the removal of this deposit and subsequently carried out to the satisfaction of the department.

Two cases for failure were traced to the ageing of the pasteurised mixture in cabinets which, through mechanical defects, were no longer capable of maintaining the temperature of the mixtures below 45°F. as required by the Regulations.

In retail premises, the other failures were attributable to improper methods of storage and handling. Severe warnings brought quick changes and satisfactory results.

It is now upwards of fourteen years since the advent of the Ice Cream Regulations, and time, coupled with regular usage, is beginning to take its toll of these heat treatment plants. Many dealers, rather than face substantial repair or renewal bills, are discontinuing the manufacture of ice cream by pasteurisation methods in favour of the use of cold mix powders.

Improvements at such places included four new pasteuriser units installed, two new compressor motors for ageing cabinets, and various repairs and painter work to premises.

An application was received for permission to sell loose ice cream in premises used for the retail trade of fried fish and chips. Complete isolation of the two businesses by the provision of separate apartments was, as usual, insisted upon and complied with prior to the application being approved by the Local Authority.

The year 1962 saw the introduction to the City of mobile ice cream vehicles fitted with horizontal freezers in which a specially prepared liquid mixture is manufactured into soft ice cream. This equipment carries out part of the process of manufacture of ice cream on such vans and therefore necessitated registration of the vehicle for the manufacture, storage and sale of this commodity. To date, the vehicles introduced to this area are of excellent design and workmanship. The manufacturing equipment used is of stainless steel and with proper maintenance little trouble should be experienced by operators. In some instances hot water for hand washing in a stainless steel wash bowl is achieved by heating water in a storage tank by means of a coil connected to the water cooling system of the engine of the vehicle. In other cases, an electrical immersion heater operated from the storage batteries is the source of

the hot water supply. The cleaning and sterilisation of the ice cream machine must be carried out in situ and has to be very thorough because with such equipment only chemical sterilisation can be applied. Particular attention is therefore being paid by the inspectorate to ensure the absolute cleanliness and sterility of these mobile manufacturing units.

The popularity of this soft serve ice cream, with its apparent freshness and attractive method of dispensing, will no doubt result in a considerable increase in the number of these units in the area, in shops as well as on vans.

Towards the end of the year, premises were re-constructed for an owner of ice cream vehicles selling "softee" ice cream for the purpose of providing garage accommodation and ample space for the bulk storage of ice cream mixture which, incidentally is delivered from outwith the area in ten gallon churns. A large cold room was installed, also a sanitary convenience, twin stainless steel sinks, stainless steel wash-hand basin, and hot water supply and the structural standard of the building was considerably improved.

During the year only one complaint was lodged in connection with an ice cream vehicle. Conditions found were not so alarming as alleged but there was sufficient evidence of neglect to justify a warning re regular cleaning.

Only one formal sample of ice cream failed to conform to the Food Standards (Ice Cream) (Scotland) Regulations, 1959. Information relevant to this incident will be found under the heading "Formal Sampling."

On no occasion throughout the year was any departure from the requirements of the Labelling of Food (Amendment) (Scotland) Regulations, 1959 (which relate to ice cream) discovered.

Inspections of premises, plants and vehicles undertaken throughout the year entailed 2,045 visits.

**Chemical Analyses—Ice Cream.** As shown in the statistical information given earlier in this report under the heading "Food Sampling," 46 samples (45 formal and 1 informal) were reported upon by the Public Analyst, and the following information is collated therefrom:—

Fat			Milk-Solids other than Fat		
Under 5%	.....	—	Under 7.5%	.....	1
5% - 6%	.....	5	7.5% - 8.5%	.....	5
6% - 7%	.....	10	8.6% - 9.5%	.....	2
7% - 8%	.....	11	9.6% - 10.5%	.....	11
8% - 9%	.....	11	10.6% - 11.5%	.....	6
9% - 10%	.....	4	11.6% - 12.5%	.....	11
10% - 11%	.....	3	12.6% - 13.5%	.....	3
11% - 12%	.....	1	13.6% - 14.5%	.....	3
12.30%	.....	1	14.6% - 15.5%	.....	1
			15.6% - 16.5%	.....	1
			16.6% - 17.5%	.....	1
			19.30%	.....	1

In brief the figures for Dundee show:—

	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
Fat .....	12.300 %	5.220 %	7.830 %
Milk Solids other than Fat .....	19.300 %	7.200 %	11.383 %

Additional to the foregoing, two Formal samples of Milk Ice were returned as 'GENUINE' by the Public Analyst, and the figures relating thereto are:—

Fat	Milk-Solids Other than Fat
2.75 %	7.60 %
3.00 %	10.25 %

**Bacteriological Examinations—Ice Cream.** During the year 226 samples were obtained for this purpose, 33 of which were follow-on samples taken after receipt of unsatisfactory bacteriological results, and the undernoted table gives information of the results obtained from the examinations and tests carried out on our behalf at Queen's College, Dundee.

				COLIFORM			
Bacteria Count.				Absent	Present in 1 tube	Present in 2 tubes	Present in 3 tubes
0	-	1,000	..... 37	37	—	—	—
1,001	-	2,000	..... 15	14	—	—	1
2,001	-	3,000	..... 16	14	—	1	1
3,001	-	4,000	..... 6	6	—	—	—
4,001	-	5,000	..... 6	5	—	—	1
5,001	-	10,000	..... 37	33	—	3	1
10,001	-	20,000	..... 48	45	—	2	1
20,001	-	30,000	..... 21	16	1	3	1
30,001	-	40,000	..... 8	2	—	—	6
40,001	-	50,000	..... 7	3	—	1	3
50,001	-	60,000	..... 3	—	—	1	2
60,001	-	70,000	..... 4	1	—	1	2
70,001	-	80,000	..... 3	1	—	—	2
80,001	-	90,000	..... 3	—	—	1	2
90,001	-	100,000	..... 1	1	—	—	—
100,001	-	150,000	..... 2	—	—	—	2
150,001	-	200,000	..... 3	—	—	1	2
200,001	-	300,000	..... 3	1	—	1	1
300,001	-	400,000	..... 1	1	—	—	—
400,001	-	500,000	..... —	—	—	—	—
Over	500,000	.....	2	—	1	—	1
226				180	2	15	29

### The Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Acts, etc.

The Registers at 31st December comprised:—

Producers of Milk .....	3
Retail Purveyors of Milk (including Producer-Retailers and Bottler-Retailers) .....	495
comprising:—	
Purveyors of Milk from Shops, Milk-Houses, etc. ....	455
Purveyors from Vans .....	7
Purveyors resident outwith the City but Registered to Purvey Milk within it from Vans on Streets, etc. ....	4
Purveyors from Shops or Milk-Houses together with Vans on Streets .....	29
Number of Cows in Registered Byres .....	174

Two producers of Certified Milk gave up business during the year. In one case this followed the acquisition of the greater portion of the farm ground by the Hospital Authority for the erection of a new hospital. In the other case, the herd of twenty-five cows was sold and the byre converted into garage accommodation for letting. The grazing ground in the latter case was sold off for private and local authority new housing.

This change now leaves only three producers within the City limits—one Certified and two Tuberculin Tested.

During the year 264 inspections were made to producers' premises to ensure that compliance with the law was being satisfactorily achieved.

As reported last year, trouble was being experienced in connection with a drainage system at a farm. Following action by this department, the entire drain was uplifted. It was found that field drain pipes had been used throughout and were incorrectly laid. The new drain now gives the dairyman free and unrestricted use of water for hosing his byre.

Improvements were carried out to the floor, entrance door, etc. at a milk house and another producer procured new seamless stainless steel milking units for his business. Two bottler-retailers installed new bottle-filling tanks while another lined the walls of his milk bottling room with an unplasticised P.V.C. material which has completely transformed the appearance of the room.

1,420 inspections of retail milk shops were carried out and in a few instances it was necessary to deal with offenders regarding unsatisfactory storage conditions for bottled milk.

The milk produced at the three registered dairies is disposed of as follows:

**Certified Milk.** The producer wholesales the milk in one-pint cartons.

**Tuberculin Tested Milk.** The two producers consign the milk in bulk to wholesalers.

All wholesale dealers also engage in the retail sale of milk.



**Byres Exempt from Registration.** Of the eleven premises within the City only three were in actual use during the year. Six cows were housed in these places which, on inspection, were found to be in a reasonably well-maintained condition.

**Milk Consumption.** The daily consumption of milk in this City, so far as can be ascertained, is approximately 26,896 gallons:—

	Gallons
Certified	1,142
Tuberculin Tested	774
Pasteurised	800
Pasteurised T.T. (includes 1,150 gallons for Schools)	19,450
Sterilised	230
	<hr/>
	22,396 as liquid milk
Milk used in manufacture of butter, cream, etc.	4,500
	<hr/>
	26,896
	<hr/>

### The Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Order, 1934

In checking, during visits of inspection to dairies, on compliance with the requirements of this Order, nothing untoward was found.

**Milk.** From the statistical information given earlier in this report under the heading "Food Sampling" it will be seen that 177 of these (4 formal and 173 informal) relate to milk, and the following are the monthly details concerning the average fat and non-fatty solids contents in connection therewith:—

Month.	Number of Samples.	Average	
		Milk Fat.	Non-Fatty Solids.
January	12	3.783	8.952
February	17	3.664	8.867
March	16	3.756	8.715
April	13	3.584	8.809
May	14	3.650	8.864
June	17	3.838	8.909
July	15	3.660	8.876
August	13	4.007	8.705
September	14	3.950	8.823
October	16	4.021	8.869
November	14	3.871	8.881
December	16	3.650	8.740
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	177	3.786	8.834
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>



The highest figure for milk fat recorded was 6.20%, and the lowest 1.50%. Samples showing a milk fat content of 4% and over totalled 42.

So far as non-fatty solids are concerned, the highest was 9.96% and the lowest, 8.18%. The analyst's returns revealed 38 samples to possess 9% and over.

The averages (milk fat 3.786% and non-fatty solids, 8.834%) are slightly in advance of the figures for 1961 showing that for another year Dundee enjoyed the benefit of a supply of good quality milk.

The statutory minima for genuine milk are 3.0% milk fat and 8.5% non-fatty solids.

### **The Milk (Special Designations) (Scotland) Orders, 1951/52**

The following licencees under the above Orders were in force at the end of the year:—

PRODUCERS OF CERTIFIED MILK	.....	.....	1
PRODUCERS OF TUBERCULIN TESTED MILK	.....		2
PASTEURISERS OF MILK	.....	.....	6
DEALERS IN CERTIFIED MILK	.....	.....	99
Do.	TUBERCULIN TESTED MILK	.....	517
Do.	PASTEURISED MILK	.....	500
Do.	STERILISED MILK	.....	296

Additional to the foregoing, 4 Dealers possess 5 Supplementary Licencees for the Sale of Milk from off Vans coming into the City:—

CERTIFIED MILK	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
TUBERCULIN TESTED MILK	.....				2

The undernoted improvements and installations were carried out at milk pasteurising premises within the City.

A modern design "come-back" type sprayer bottle-washer, was installed in replacement of an old style tunnel-type bottle washing plant. This unit provides accurately controlled bottle progress through the various stages of pre-rinsing, and most efficient treatment with detergent and hot and cold rinses, finally delivering the washed bottles by stainless steel endless chain belt to the automatic bottle filler. A crate washing tunnel unit was also installed. Additional space was gained in the washing room and two large stainless steel wash tubs were fitted in replacement of a galvanised tub. This pasteuriser is also experimenting with a modern type plastic paint on walls and roof trusses in the washing room where repainting work is almost an annual task, due, in no small measure, to the large quantities of steam escaping from the old tunnel washer. This new paint, it is hoped, will reduce considerably the work and cost of repainting and preliminary observations would appear to justify the change.

Difficulty experienced with in-place cleaning at a pasteurisation plant through old design valves and bends caused the proprietor to accept the department's advice and have these fittings replaced with modern parts in stainless steel.

At another pasteuriser's premises an additional insulated bulk storage tank was installed, and much improved and up-to-date accommodation was also provided for the office staff by taking over part of a building—formerly a byre—to the rear of the office.

During the year several instances occurred of improper washing of bottles entirely due to inattention to topping-up of detergent tanks. In two other instances, where modern machines were in use, the trouble was due to lack of a thorough check of the plants permitting blockage of the rinse overflows so that waste water found its way to the detergent tanks below, thus weakening and cooling the solution. Despite these failures the results for the year were gratifying and when consideration is given to the number of adverse bacteriological results due to ineffectual bottle washing in comparison with the total output of washed bottles for the City credit must be given to the operators of such plants.

During the year 940 inspections were carried out in terms of the above Orders.

### Milk for Bacteriological Examination

Hereunder are details of the samples of Designated Milks transmitted to Queen's College, Dundee, for examination:—

Designation.	Number Taken.	Reported as	
		Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.
Certified Milk .....	71	58	13
T.T. Milk .....	151	125	26
T.T. Pasteurised Milk .....	155	140	15
Sterilised Milk .....	3	3	—
	380	326	54

The following table shows the tests upon which the samples failed:—

Designation.	Presence of Coliform.	Bacteria Count.	Phosphatase Test.	Coliform and Bacteria Count.	Phosphatase and Coliform Tests.	Totals
Certified Milk .....	10	—	—	3	—	13
T.T. Milk .....	21	2	—	3	—	26
T.T. Pasteurised Milk .....	11	—	3	—	1	15
	42	2	3	6	1	54

**Non-Designated Milk.** No such samples were presented for examination.

**School Milk.** Throughout the year 45 samples of T.T. Pasteurised Milk as supplied to various schools throughout the City were obtained. Of these, 7 were reported as unsatisfactory—five due to the presence of coliform, one by failure to pass the phosphatase test and one which failed in both.

These samples and failures are incorporated in the foregoing tables.

**Biological Testing of Milk.** No samples were submitted for this purpose.

**Milk Vending Machines.** There has been a drastic reduction in the number of milk vending machines within the City, all but one having been removed. Several causes may have brought this about, such an expensive upkeep and servicing, the need for daily attention, wholesale fraud by the substitution of foreign coins for our own currency, and so on, but probably the principal reason is quite simply lack of support.

On several occasions machine owners were informed regarding the dirty condition of the units, but generally they were kept clean and in good repair.

Throughout the year 61 inspections of the machines were carried out usually at the same time as samples were being procured.

Information concerning samples obtained during the year from milk vending machines for the purpose of bacteriological examination (additional to those already quoted) is as follows:—

	No. Taken	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
T.T. Milk .....	11	8	3
T.T. (Pasteurised) Milk	12	12	—

**Milk Dispensing Machines.** The dispensing of “ice cold” milk in catering establishments has, in some cases, produced problems for managements and staffs alike.

With such dispensers it is essential that a strict routine be maintained each day in respect of the cleaning and sterilisation of all parts which are in contact with milk in order to achieve satisfactory bacteriological results. During the year under review one such machine caused so much trouble to the cafe proprietor that, rather than continue the struggle against repeated bacteriological failures, he ceased to use the appliance.

### Bakehouses

Within the City there are at present:—

Occupied Mechanical Factory Bakehouses .....	56
(Included in this number are three Certificated Basement Bakehouses)	
Occupied Non-Mechanical Factory Bakehouses .....	5

A reduction of nine in the grand total is therefore recorded at the end of the year.

Among the many improvements noted during the year are such installations as large deep freeze stores primarily for the storage of morning rolls and other suitable goods; ultra-modern stainless steel deck-type ovens, electrically heated and thermostatically controlled; gas fired rotary ovens replacing the "scotch" type; oil-fired equipment to "scotch" and "draw" ovens, and brick-built proving cupboards.

The gradual trend towards the discontinuance of the use of coke for firing ovens is noted by the department with considerable satisfaction. The change-over to up-to-date methods of heating which are dust free and relatively trouble free, are much more hygienic and labour saving.

**Basement Bakehouses.** Only three such bakehouses remain in the City and it is anticipated that by the end of the coming year this number will be reduced by one. The occupier of this basement bakehouse is awaiting entry to Local Authority premises at a new housing estate.

Routine visits to bakehouses totalled 293.

Certain provisions of the Dundee Corporation (Consolidated Powers) Order, 1957, fall to be administered by this department. Some of these, by their nature, are readily coupled to the work undertaken in terms of the Food Hygiene (Scotland) Regulations and provide, inter alia, further control over premises used as places for public refreshment and vehicles used for the conveyance of waste food.

**Places for Public Refreshment.** Noticeable changes have occurred in recent years as a result of depopulation in older parts of the City where redevelopment has swept away many houses, as well as many shops which provided such facilities. These changes are reflected in the reduced number of Place for Public Refreshment on the register of the Local Authority. Throughout 1962, twenty such places were deleted from the Register. At the end of the year the number stood at 124.

During the year two billiard saloons, after satisfying the department as to requirements under the Food Hygiene Regulations as well as conditions laid down for Places of Public Refreshment, received the necessary sanction and registration from the Local Authority.

Misuse of sanitary conveniences was the plea advanced by the proprietors of two cafes for closing these facilities to customers on certain evenings when there was a staff shortage due to half-holiday commitments. Complaints were made to this department regarding this state of affairs and warnings were issued to the effect that the conveniences must be available to patrons at all times when the premises are open.



An advertisement in the press regarding a late "session" lasting into Sunday morning with modern music as the attraction was met by a reminder from this department of the permitted hours of opening for Places for Public Refreshment.

To registered premises, 894 visits were made throughout the year.

**Conveyance of Waste Food.** The provisions of this section of the Order require waste food to be transported in the City in suitable covered receptacles. Collections from restaurant and canteen kitchens, etc. are in consequence carefully watched to ensure that methods of conveyance and types of containers are satisfactory. Only in two instances were warnings necessary and these were in respect of suitable covers not being provided for the containers while being transported through the City in open vehicles.

### Food Hygiene

Since the inception of the Food Hygiene (Scotland) Regulations of 1959 considerable progress has been made by traders in equipping their premises for the efficient cleaning and sterilising of equipment, for efficient storage of equipment and foodstuffs, and for hygienic methods of display and handling. The traders deserve the highest commendation for this achievement but the continued indifference of many food handlers to the rules of hygiene as applied to their own particular job—notwithstanding the encouragement offered by all these extra facilities—is still a matter of some concern. In many food businesses there still exists a general apathy on the part of both management and employee towards this very important public health matter. Fortunately, these are by no means in the majority, but it is obvious that much still remains to be done, particularly by way of education and enlightenment, if the aims of the Food Hygiene Regulations are to be met in full.

During the year there were many instances of new equipment being installed and extensive repairs and improvements carried out, while several of the larger food premises were completely overhauled. At the other end of the scale many small shopkeepers, realising the value in having attractive, easily run businesses also carried out renovations. The impetus of the multiple store has, of course, been evident in that their high standard of hygiene and attractive display of wares is being emulated by many other shopkeepers. Furthermore, thanks to large property developments taking place within the City, and those still at the blueprint stage, it is anticipated that within a few years' time retail premises will present an entirely new concept of emporia.

It is noted with satisfaction that an ever growing number of food traders are installing refrigerators and many are extending this feature to include deep freeze cabinets. Apart from the benefit to the customer, the trader also benefits in the fact that his goods will keep longer and will be less likely to go bad.



Owners, however, are being strongly advised to make themselves familiar with all such equipment for temperature-controlled storage of foodstuffs as ignorance concerning the correct use of these units must be guarded against at all costs. In a number of instances during the year the conditions found in cold and deep freeze storage cabinets were not up to standard and warnings were issued.

Fifty-five complaints or calls for assistance from food premises were made to the department. Fifteen of these concerned drains, some of which caused flooding of basements, etc., and three were calls regarding vermin repression. Of the others, a selection of the interesting circumstances appertaining thereto is given herewith.

A complaint was made regarding a butcher selling root crops and, contrariwise, a butcher complained of a small grocery business wherein butcher meat was being sold in pre-packed trays. The only action which can be taken in such cases is to ensure adequate facilities for handwashing, proper storage arrangements, and measures for the protection of the more vulnerable foods from the risk of contamination. The above complaints were suitably dealt with along these lines.

A complaint regarding a food trader using part of his premises at the rear of the sales section as sleeping accommodation presented some difficulty in gaining access to the premises, especially as the offence occurred late at night and the offender would not open the door in response to requests. With the assistance of the Police Department, however, confirmation of the contravention was obtained. In extenuation the occupier pled that owing to a break-in at his premises this was his only way to protect his property. Satisfactory alternative safeguards were devised and the practice of sleeping on the premises was discontinued.

The sale of paraffin from food premises was brought to the notice of the department and the provisions of Article 8 of the Regulations had to be invoked to compel the shopkeeper to stop this practice.

Throughout the year inspections totalled 5,688, and 2,823 intimations covering 2,837 contraventions were given to persons responsible.

Improvements carried out within food premises to date are as follows:—

[illegible]

Sinks or troughs installed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	639
Water heating appliances installed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	503
Hot Water Central Systems installed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
Food Rooms — light and ventilation improved	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
First Aid equipment provided	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	176
Accommodation for clothing provided or improved	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	256
Refuse storage renewed or provided	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	268
Space heating installed or improved	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
Refrigerators installed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
Food storage facilities improved	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	154
Repairs to premises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	406
Premises cleaned or re-decorated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	321
Premises provided with improved food protection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	288
Forecourts cleaned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3

Sheriffs in different parts of the country would appear to hold divergent views on the gravity of offences against the Food Hygiene Regulations if the variations in penalties imposed are indicative. In certain parts of the country penalties of up to £50 are by no means uncommon and it is interesting to compare this against the only two prosecutions which have so far been instituted locally since the Regulations came into force in 1959. These both took place during 1962 and the following is the relevant information.

### Case 1.

#### Offences

**Regulation 5**—in so far that articles of food were displayed on the serving counter and were not suitably protected from risk of contamination.

**Regulation 11**—in so far that equipment in the form of a meat slicing machine was in a greasy and dirty condition.

**Regulation 23 (3)**—in so far that the sink was in a dirty and badly stained condition.

**Regulation 25**—in so far that walls, ceilings, floors, serving counter, shelving and fireplace were not clean.

**Regulation 26**—in so far that suitable accommodation was not provided for the storage of food.

**Regulation 28**—in so far that suitable and sufficient accommodation was not provided for clothing not worn on the premises.

The timber floor was uncovered and in an extremely dirty condition. On the floors in many parts were accumulations of litter, papers, loose earth from root crops, empty food containers and empty cigarette cartons and packets.

The floors obviously had been neither swept nor washed for a long period. The fireplace in the back shop was extremely dirty and heaped up with ashes and burnt papers which overflowed on to the floor.

The walls and ceilings were in a state of disrepair in parts and were badly stained, dusty and dirty, while paper decorations were torn in parts and hanging loosely.

The shelves and serving counter on which articles of food were displayed and stored were dirty and dusty.

Potatoes and empty biscuit tins were scattered on the floor, obviously the result of carelessness in handling and inadequate storage accommodation.

Outdoor clothing was hanging from a hook on shelving in the front shop.

Penalty £2

## Case 2.

### Offences

**Regulation 17**—in so far that a suitable receptacle constructed of impervious materials was not provided for the deposition of refuse.

**Regulation 25**—in so far that the walls, ceilings, floors, shelving and window were not clean and the plasterwork of walls was in a state of disrepair.

**Regulation 26**—in so far that suitable accommodation was not provided for the storage of food.

**Regulation 28**—in so far that suitable and sufficient accommodation was not provided for clothing not worn on the premises.

The coverings of floors were broken and badly worn, extremely dirty and had obviously not been washed over a very long period.

The shelves on which articles of food were stored and displayed were dirty and dusty.

On the floors in parts of the premises were accumulations of refuse, old papers, rubbish, soiled wearing apparel, ashes from the fire and dirt and rubbish.

The plasterwork of walls was broken in parts, the paper decorations torn and dusty, and cobwebs were visible in places on the walls.

Personal outdoor clothing was hung on a door and outdoor shoes were lying on the floor.

The glazing of display windows was dirty.

Food in containers was lying about the floors, obviously as a result of the lack of adequate storage accommodation.

Penalty £5

**Bins at Corporation Shops.** The provision of brick built lock-ups for the storage of bins at the rear of shops at Local Authority housing schemes has, unfortunately, not brought the results anticipated and desired. Malpractices on the part of the occupiers in the usage of this accommodation resulted in several complaints to the department during the year. It would appear that owing to the bulky nature of the refuse from certain premises, due primarily to modern methods of pre-packaging of goods in non-returnable containers, larger storage accommodation is required. Wanton youths and children find little difficulty in reaching into the recesses provided and the refuse is soon strewn over wide areas of surrounding ground. Padlocks are provided for gates, but these in no way hamper or deter the vandals. The result is that the shopkeepers become disheartened and this in many instances has led to carelessness. Regular routine visits by the inspectorate to such places are necessary in an effort to ensure some degree of control over this problem.

**Street Traders.** Four complaints were received regarding vehicles. In three cases the allegations were that the mobile shops were dirty, but conditions found were not strictly as indicated by the complainers. The tendency with most mobile shops is to carry excessive stocks whereby routine cleaning is rendered very difficult and this undoubtedly was the root of the trouble with these vans. The traders were warned and subsequent inspections showed that the vehicles were being properly maintained.

The fourth complaint concerned the hawking of fish in wicker baskets from off the chassis of a child's perambulator but the matter was eventually resolved when the trader replaced the baskets by metal receptacles more hygienically suited to the purpose.

Throughout the year 292 inspections of vehicles were made following which painter work and repairs were executed in a number of cases.

Generally, the construction of food vehicles trading on the public streets is of a high standard and frequent inspections ensure that a high level of cleanliness is maintained.

**Licensed Premises.** During the year, plans submitted and approved for work of a major character numbered fourteen, while minor warrants were issued in respect of seven premises.

The erection of one new public house was completed, replacing premises which had been closed due to their forming part of a Comprehensive Development Area.

Of the 182 public houses within the City, work necessary to comply with the requirements of the Food Hygiene Regulations has been completed in 111 instances. In 42 places only matters of a minor character are still outstanding, and most of this is in the hands of tradesmen. The remaining 29 premises are situated in Development Areas and requirements involving structural work have therefore not been enforced.



Progress in raising standards of hygiene and comfort have been given noticeable impetus following the acquisition or exercise of financial control over some thirty-three public houses in the City by large brewery concerns. Premises which do not cater for both sexes or where an extremely high standard of comfort and decor are not provided are becoming the exception.

During the year the undernoted improvements were carried out at licensed premises:—

- 34 twin bowl sink units installed.
- 31 washhand basins installed.
- 11 water closet apartments provided, and
- 44 intervening ventilated spaces provided.

A new development, and one that is becoming increasingly popular, in the delivery and dispensing of draught beer ensures the rejection of any overspill and is a big step forward in hygienic methods in public houses. Bulk delivery of beer is by road tanker to glass lined tanks which are cleaned and sterilised prior to intake of the beer. These tanks are fitted with a cooling unit. Pressure to raise the beer to counter fonts is secured by a cylinder of  $\text{CO}_2$  regulated at 10 lbs. per square inch, thus eliminating air tanks and motors. Only the flow pipe connection is at each font and there is no return of any overspill to the beer tank. With this new method the delivery of beer to the customer's glass is so regulated that excessive foaming does not occur and, if the taps on the fonts are correctly operated, overspill is completely eliminated.

**Meat Transport.** During 1962 the firm principally concerned with meat transport within the City provided, in replacement of the one remaining platform-type vehicle, yet another specially designed box-type insulated van in which meat is hung during its conveyance from slaughterhouse to retailers' premises. Internally it is designed and finished in the best interests of food hygiene. The floor, of extruded aluminium sheeting, is coved to the walls with all four corners also rounded, and provides a metal skirting to a height of one foot. The walls are coved to the ceiling, with the four corners also rounded, and this work is carried out in unplasticised P.V.C. sheeting. Ventilation apertures in the roof and means for natural and artificial lighting are very satisfactory. The vehicle is provided with suitable handwashing facilities within the driving cabin. The firm also regularly issues protective clothing and caps with side shields for operators. Their latest acquisition maintains the very high standard aimed at, and it is gratifying to have such co-operation from persons engaged in this aspect of the trade in which the aim at all times should be the highest standard of hygiene in order to avoid contamination of meat during transportation.

Another firm, which operates in a much smaller area of the City, continues to use a box-type insulated vehicle with rear loading arm and provision for hanging carcasses. Although not finished internally along the modern lines of the above-described vehicle, it provides a satisfactory service and is well maintained and clean.



One minor infringement of Section 379 of the Dundee Corporation (Consolidated Powers) Order, 1957, which requires the conveyance of carcasses or parts thereof intended for human consumption in covered or closed vehicles, was observed during the year and a warning was given to the offender. No further contraventions were discovered.

### Shops Act, 1950

There are some 2,912 occupied shops in Dundee — all subject to the legislation contained in the above Act—and the following table gives details of the number in each category.

Bakers (180), Butchers (161), Confectioners (207), Fish and Game Dealers (38), Fruiterers and Florists (104), Grocers, Teamen, etc. (509), Publicans (199), Restaurants, etc. (154)	1,552
Boot and Shoe Dealers (84), Drapers, Outfitters, Milliners, etc. (187)	271
Barbers and Hairdressers (145), Brokers (53), Chemists (64), Coal Dealers (23)	285
Electrical Accessories (50), Furnishers, China, Crystal, etc. Dealers (65)	115
Fancy Goods, Fine Art Dealers, Toys, etc. (38), Funeral Directors (16), Ironmongers (33)	87
Gun Dealers (2), Glaziers (5), Grain Merchants (5)	12
Motor and Cycle Accessories (62), Music and Radio Dealers (53)	115
Newsagents, Stationers and Tobacconists	173
Paint and Wallpaper Merchants (57), Photographers (15), Plumbers (39)	111
Saddlers (11), Ship Chandlers (2), Surgical Instrument Dealers (3)	16
Watchmakers, Jewellers and Opticians	49
Miscellaneous	126
	<hr/> 2,912 <hr/>

Comparison with previous annual reports shows that the number of shops within the City continues to fall, due, no doubt, in large measure to demolition in Comprehensive Development Areas, lack of business in depopulated districts and opposition by the “chain” stores and supermarket types of businesses.

4,522 inspections of shops were carried out, and 48 contraventions of the Act were discovered and later remedied.

A variety of complaints were dealt with such as lack of heating in a warehouse sharing central heating with a shop. This was successfully dealt with after arrangements were made to have the furnace lit at an earlier hour than the opening time of the shop, namely 9 a.m.

An unusual smell in a shop led to an investigation disclosing an overheated electric plug giving off an offensive odour. Renewal with a plug of a stronger resistance solved the problem.

An ever watchful eye had, as usual, to be kept on Closing Hour provisions when advertisements appeared in the public press intimating hours of business which, occasionally, were outwith those permitted under local Closing Orders or the Act itself. These hours were immediately amended when the appropriate legislative requirements were pointed out to those responsible.

One shopkeeper was fined 10/- when a complaint was made that a young assistant under sixteen years old was being employed over 44 hours per week, the maximum laid down in the Shops Act for a person of this age. The actual hours worked by this young person were 50½ hours. Further offences were failure to display the necessary Shop Forms which, according to the manager, must have been lost during alterations.

Action taken during the year in terms of Section 38 of the Act was as undernoted:—

- 1 Notice served regarding provision of facilities for space heating.
- 5 Notices served regarding provision of sanitary accommodation.
- 1 Notice served regarding provision of sanitary accommodation and hand washing facilities.

Works carried out at premises following Notices or Intimations were as follows:—

- Reversion to central heating system as electric space heaters were proved inadequate for the premises.
- Sanitary accommodation provided within three premises.
- Sanitary apartments cleaned and redecorated.

**Christmas and New Year Closing.** For the third year in succession, the permitted hours for this period were not extended by the Local Authority, as optionally provided for in the Act.

### **Young Persons (Employment) Act, 1938**

Only one complaint was received and this concerned a young person of fifteen years, employed by a laundry firm as a van-boy, having to work longer than the maximum of 44 hours per week permitted under the Act. Investigation revealed an actual total of 50½ hours per week. In addition the necessary records and forms were not being kept. The firm concerned had been warned the previous year for exactly the same offences, and the facts were therefore reported to the Burgh Prosecutor who took legal action, resulting in a fine of £9 being imposed.

Here again the inconsistency of penalties for contraventions is highlighted in the fact that for an almost identical offence under the Shops Act, 1950—referred to in the immediately preceding section of this report—the fine imposed was only 10/-.

### Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933, etc.

The number of premises registered to sell Part II poisons remained the same as the previous year at 119.

All premises are inspected regularly and those of new applicants are inspected prior to the granting of registration. The inspections revealed this year that most retailers were complying, in so far that their names and addresses appeared on the labels. There are, of course, the exceptions who have to be reminded of their legal obligations.

The storage and display of poisons require care, particularly where foods are sold. Inspectors always insist that these poisons be kept away from food-stuffs and from where children can easily reach them. Generally, most shopkeepers are careful in this respect and are most willing to co-operate with any request made by an inspector.

### Merchandise Marks Act, 1926

Since the introduction of this Act in 1926, and after constant warnings throughout the years, it is deplorable that some shopkeepers still require to have their attention drawn to the need for marking certain imported goods when such items are displayed for sale. Several shopkeepers had to be warned regarding the correct marking of the country of origin of tomatoes—the most common article to be the subject of warnings. There is no doubt the omission in quite a few instances is wilful, but why they bother is beyond comprehension as the public are not so easily gulled by tickets marked “Home Tomatoes,” especially when these are out of season.

### Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926

The results of the analyses of six samples of fertilisers and six of feeding stuffs examined under the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Regulations, 1960, are given below:—

	Fertilisers.	Feeding Stuffs.
Number of samples conforming to the Statutory Statement	4	3
Number of samples above the Statutory Statement in one constituent or more and not below in any .....	2	1
Number of samples below the Statutory Statement in one constituent .....	—	1
Number of samples above and below the Statutory Statement in one or more constituents respectively .....	—	1
	<hr/> 6	<hr/> 6

The two fertilisers were found to be in excess of their guarantees—one in Potash to the extent of 2.5%, and the other in Insoluble Phosphoric Acid to the extent of 1.0%. In both cases, further action was not taken as the amount in excess was so negligible.

One sample of meat and bone meal was found to be in excess of the guarantee in Phosphoric Acid to the extent of 1.8%. The attention of the supplier of the sample was drawn to this, and, although the amount was small, contact was made with the manufacturers who remedied the matter.

A sample of fish meal was found to be deficient in oil to the extent of 2.4%. Investigation at the place of sampling revealed that the fish meal was not actually being sold as such but was being mixed with other constituents to manufacture a protein concentrate pre-mix to add to feeding stuff mixes to raise the protein content. Contact, however, was made with the original suppliers who took further samples which were found to be satisfactory.

A deficiency in oil to the extent of 1.1% and an excess in protein of 3.2% in a sample of a maize gluten feed provided an unusual result. Preliminary investigations revealed that the feeding stuff was being sold by the retailer as delivered by the supplier. A letter was thereafter addressed to the firm manufacturing the article who replied by way of explanation, after a detailed examination, that the oil and protein composition of the corn was the cause. This, they claimed, can vary greatly and on occasion give adverse results. Subsequent samples, taken by the firm, proved satisfactory, and no further action was considered necessary.

### **Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951, etc.**

During the year, sixteen inspections of registered and licensed premises were carried out and nine informal samples, as detailed below, were taken under the Act.

Rag Flock	4
Wool Felt	1
Hog Hair	1
Coir Fibre	1
Layer Flock	1
Fibre	1

All conformed to the standards laid down in the Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Regulations with the exception of one rag flock which was found to be in excess of the maximum permitted amount of soluble impurities to the extent of 0.6%.

Inspection of the premises concerned revealed that there was no proper storage bin for material in use. This, however, was immediately provided when it was pointed out as a possible source of contamination. A follow-on informal composite sample taken from several other bags of the consignment was found to be satisfactory.



## Port

The number of ships arriving at Dundee from foreign countries showed an increase of 13 on the figure for 1961, and a slightly higher tonnage.

Coastal shipping, on the other hand, even with a decrease of 63 vessels, maintained much the same tonnage as that recorded for the previous year.

Visits to shipping totalled 601.

### Volume of Shipping Entering the Port

		No.	Tonnage.
1.	Foreign .....	289	384,636
2.	Coastwise .....	530	134,282
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		819	518,918
		<hr/>	<hr/>

### Details of Foreign Shipping

No. of Ships ..... 289

### Coming from :

Free Ports.		Infected Ports.	
Direct.	Indirect.	Direct.	Indirect.
153	—	71	65
Number carrying Deratting Certificates .....			4
Number carrying Deratting Exemption Certificates .....			271
Number with no Certificate .....			14*

\* including 9 Polish Fishing Vessels and 1 Yacht.

**Inspections.** Routine visits were, as usual, made to all vessels arriving at the harbour, special attention being given to those from foreign ports. Crews' quarters, messrooms, food stores and sanitary accommodation were all gone over carefully to ascertain their cleanliness, state of repair, and freedom from infestation.

Evidence of cockroaches was discovered in a few ships and eradication measures were applied with satisfactory results.

In one vessel weavils were detected in a hold and 'tween-deck spaces. The infected areas were treated with a powerful insecticide which quickly ended this particular infestation.

Provision storerooms, on the whole, were found to be clean and well maintained, but any sign of careless storage or untidiness was immediately brought to the notice of those responsible with a request that matters be remedied immediately.



On no occasion was it necessary to seize or remove any foodstuffs as unfit for human consumption.

**Deratting.** The Dundee Harbour Trustees continue, with success, to keep the rat population in their sheds and warehouses at a minimum. The rodent operator employed by them makes frequent and systematic surveys of all premises within the harbour area. Any indication of infestation is immediately investigated and whatever action deemed expedient to the case is put into operation without delay.

The number of rats accounted for was considerably less than that for the previous year, testifying to the efficiency of the policy pursued over a number of years by the Trustees.

Foreign-going vessels, while in port, were subjected to inspection for any signs, however slight, of rodent infestation, and rat guards on mooring ropes were insisted upon during their stay in this port.

In three ships minor rat infestations were discovered and successfully eradicated.

Deratting Exemption Certificates were issued in respect of 15 vessels found, upon inspection, to qualify for such.

Coastal shipping coming within the scope of the Prevention of Damage by Pests (Application to Shipping) Order, 1951, were visited and found to be clean and free from vermin.

Most "Coasters" were found to carry International Deratting Certificates.

**Nuisances.** During routine inspection of shipping 118 nuisances were discovered.

Nothing of an unusual nature was encountered and abatement was usually secured before the departure of the vessels, failing which arrangements were made for the necessary steps to be taken at the next port of call.

**Water Supplies.** One sample of drinking water, taken from ship's supply, was submitted to the Bacteriological Laboratory, Queen's College, Dundee, for examination. The report received showed the sample to be fairly satisfactory.

Many ships, while in port, replenished their supply of water, and care was taken to see that the equipment used for tank filling was clean and in good repair.

It was necessary to have certain storage tanks cleaned out and cement washed prior to their being refilled with water for culinary and domestic purposes.

### Table of Inspections, etc.

Total Number of Verbal Intimations									289
Number of Visits to Ships									601
Number of Ships from Infected Ports (direct)									71
Number of Ships from Infected Ports (indirect)									65
Number of Ships from Free Ports (direct)									153
Number of Ships from Free Ports (indirect)									Nil
Total Number of Ships from Foreign Ports									289
Nuisances and Defects attended to									118
Forecastles cleaned									10
Messrooms cleaned									19
Storerooms cleaned									18
Choked or Defective Water Closets									9
Dirty Wash-Basins									11
Discharge of Foul Water on Quay									16
Dirty Bedding (crew)									Nil
Choked Scuppers									9
Dirty Lockers									7
Ventilators obstructed									6
Excessive Smoke Emission									13

### In Addition the Following Work was Carried Out while the Vessels were in Port

Freshwater Tanks cleaned out									14
Forecastles painted									5
Bathrooms or Wash-Places painted									13
Crews' Messrooms painted									22
Crews' Living Quarters painted									8
Water Closet Apartments painted									20
Bilges emptied									36

### (A)

Number of Vessels subjected to measures of rat destruction								3
On ships—No. of dead rats recovered								25
No. of rats examined bacteriologically								Nil
On shore—No. of rats destroyed other than on ships								186
No. of rats examined bacteriologically								Nil

### Species of rats recovered:—

On ships—*Rattus-rattus* 6; *Norvegicus* 19.

On shore—*Rattus-rattus* 34; *Norvegicus* 152.

## (B)

No. of vessels fumigated by SO <sub>2</sub>	Nil
No. of vessels fumigated by HCN	Nil
No. of dead rats recovered	Nil
No. of vessels on which poisoning was employed	2
No. of dead rats recovered	22
Deratting Certificates issued	Nil
Deratting Exemption Certificates issued	15

## General Prosecutions

The prosecutions for the year totalled 18 as under:—

Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956 and the Public Health (Preservatives etc. in Food) (Scotland) Regulations, 1925 to 1958: Mince (3), Sausages (1)	4
Preservatives in Food (Scotland) Regulations, 1962: Mince (2), Sausages (1)	3
Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956: Sec. 6(1) Whisky	4
Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956: Sections 2(1), 3(4) and 6(1) Whisky	1
Food Hygiene (Scotland) Regulations, 1959/61: Dirty Shop Premises	2
Shops Act, 1950: Excess Employment of Young Persons, etc.	1
Young Persons (Employment) Act, 1938: Excess Employment of Young Persons, etc.	1
Clean Air Act, 1956, Section 11(2) and the Dundee (Camperdown) Smoke Control Area Order, 1960: Emission of Smoke from the burning of Unauthorised Fuel	2

